# AUSTRALIA

## in brief

Iron ore mining, Mount Tom Price, Western Australia

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**Australia, the only continent occupied by one nation, is in the southern hemisphere between the Pacific and Indian Oceans. This booklet is an introduction to the land and its people; a nation of great resources and continuing development. There is an index of contents at the back.**

**Money values are in Australian currency. $1 equals 9s. 4d. sterling or $US1.10.**

**One Australian ton equals 2240 lb.**

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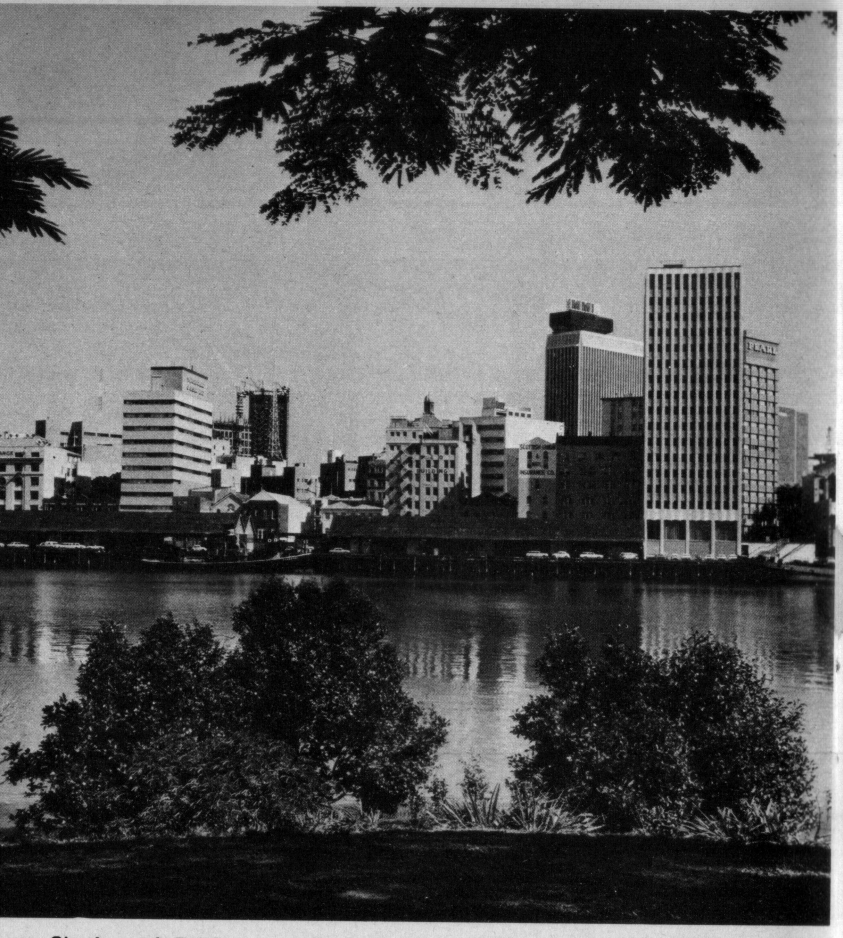
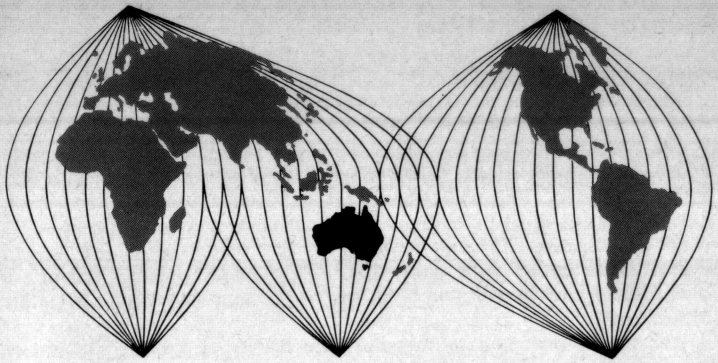


Skyline of Brisbane, capital of Queensland



## Size

Australia is approximately 2500 miles from east to west and 2000 from north to south, covering 2,967,741 square miles, of which 1,147,622 are in the tropics. It is more than half as large again as Europe (excluding the USSR) and almost the same size as the United States of America (excluding Alaska and Hawaii).

Areas of the six Australian States are: New South Wales, 309,433 square miles; Victoria, 87,884; Queensland, 667,000; South Australia, 380,070; Western Australia, 975,920; Tasmania, 26,215. The Northern Territory has an area of 520,280 square miles and the Australian Capital Territory, 939.

## Location

Australia lies south-east of Asia, between the Indian Ocean and the Coral Sea and the Tasman Sea of the South Pacific Ocean. Fremantle (Western Australia) is 3121 sea miles from Colombo, 4951 from Capetown and 9514 from London. Sydney is 6456 sea miles from San Francisco, 3768 air miles from Singapore and 10,590 air miles from London. The distance between Perth and Sydney is 2701 miles by rail, 2140 by sea, 2594 by road and 2120 by air.

## Length of Coastline

Including the island State of Tasmania, the length of the Australian coastline is 12,446 miles.

The eastern seaboard from Brisbane southwards is a succession of high rocky headlands and sandy beaches pounded by heavy surf. From Brisbane north to the tip of the Cape York Peninsula, the sandy coast is in the lee of the Great Barrier Reef and is flatter, with less turbulent waters. The reef extends for 1250 miles up to New Guinea. The inner edge is 10 miles from the coast at its nearest point and 150 miles at its farthest. The area within the reef comprises 80,000 square miles and is dotted with more than 600 coral-girt islands forming a beautiful marine playground. The reef is a major tourist and scientific attraction.

The north, west and south coasts are mostly fringed by flat sandy beaches. Along the tropical north coast are extensive mangrove swamps and several places on the north-west coast have abnormally high tides of up to 35 ft. The flat southern coast is frequently lashed by gales from the Antarctic. The south-east corner sees the start of the chain of rocky headlands separating sandy surf beaches that runs north to Brisbane.

## Biggest River System

The Murray, best known of Australian rivers, is 1609 miles long. The longest river is the Darling, 1702 miles. These two rivers, together with the Murrumbidgee (980 miles), the Lachlan and a number of smaller rivers in Victoria, form the nation's most extensive river system, gathering water from a catchment area of 408,000 square miles, more than four times the area of the United Kingdom. The flow of water, not great on world standards, is estimated at 19,176,000 acre ft. a year. (An acre ft. is the amount of water required to cover an acre to a depth of a foot; it is equivalent to 272,250 gallons.) By comparison, the Mekong River of Asia has an annual average discharge of more than 400,000,000, the Mississippi of North America about 480,000,000, the Congo in Africa 1,000,000,000 and the Amazon in South America, 2,970,000,000. The total run-off for the whole of Australia is only 280,680,000 acre ft. a year. Australia lacks the extensive inland river systems of other continents.

## Highest Mountain

Mount Kosciusko, 7316 ft. high, 350 miles south of Sydney, in the Australian Alps, is Australia's highest mountain. It was discovered and named for the Polish patriot by the Polish scientist, Paul Edmund de Strzelecki. Cloaked with snow for about half the year, Mount Kosciusko is one of the main centres of winter sports in Australia.

## Distances between Capital Cities

| Cities | Air Miles | Rail Miles |
|---|---|---|
| Brisbane-Sydney | 479 (1 hr. 10 min.) | 613 (15 hr. 30 min.) |
| *Sydney-Canberra | 150 (40 min.) | 203 (4 hr. 48 min.) |
| Sydney-Melbourne | 462 (1 hr. 10 min.) | 596 (13 hr.) |
| Canberra-Melbourne | 294 (1 hr. 25 min.) | 523 (13 hr. 20 min.) |
| Melbourne-Adelaide | 407 (1 hr. 5 min.) | 483 (12 hr. 50 min.) |
| Melbourne-Hobart | 392 (1 hr.) | |
| Adelaide-Perth | 1377 (3 hr.) | 1622 (48 hr.) |
| Adelaide-Darwin | 1719 (4 hr. 20 min.) | |
| Brisbane-Port Moresby | 1302 (2 hr. 45 min.) | |

* 50 mins. by Viscounts which operate bulk of flights.

The flight times are those achieved by the fastest aircraft regularly operating the route. These vary from DC9s to Boeing 727s, Electras and Viscounts.

Australian Eastern Standard Time (10 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time), is half an hour ahead of Central Standard Time and two hours ahead of Western Standard Time. Eastern Time applies in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and Port Moresby, Central in South Australia and the Northern Territory and Western in Western Australia.

## Climate

Australia covers more than 30 parallels of latitude so there is a wide variation of climate. More than a third of the country is in the tropics, but there is snow mainly during winter on south-eastern ranges. Because of its geographical position, island form and absence of striking physical features, Australia has a more temperate climate over most of the continent than other countries in corresponding

latitudes. Temperatures rather frequently pass the century in summer in most areas, but because of the low humidity in many places the heat is not usually enervating. Snow rarely falls away from the highlands.

The elements are generally peaceful over much of the continent, but the north is prone to destructive cyclones. The mainland is outside the earthquake zone, but shocks and eruptions occur in Papua and New Guinea.

## Temperatures

Capital city temperatures and sunshine hours are:—

| Cities | Mean Maximum | Mean Minimum | Highest on record | Lowest on record | Av. daily sunshine hours |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canberra | 66.7 | 43.1 | 107.4 | 16.3 | 7.2 |
| Sydney | 70.4 | 56.3 | 113.6 | 35.7 | 6.7 |
| Melbourne | 67.4 | 49.7 | 114.1 | 27.0 | 5.7 |
| Brisbane | 77.8 | 59.8 | 109.8 | 36.1 | 7.5 |
| Adelaide | 72.4 | 53.2 | 117.7 | 32.0 | 6.9 |
| Perth | 73.6 | 55.4 | 112.2 | 34.2 | 7.8 |
| Hobart | 62.0 | 46.5 | 105.2 | 27.7 | 5.6 |
| Darwin | 90.3 | 74.1 | 104.8 | 50.7 | 8.4 |

## Rainfall

Australia lies within the zones of the south-east trade and prevailing westerly winds. The southern limit of the south-east trade strikes the east coast about 30 deg. south latitude near the Queensland-New South Wales border, and the heaviest rainfall is along the east coast north of that latitude (up to 160in. a year).

The westerly winds blow across the southern areas and bring reliable light to moderate rains to the south-western areas of Western Australia, the agricultural districts of South Australia, the greater part of Victoria and the whole of Tasmania. Western Tasmania receives up to 140in.

Lowest falls are in the north of South Australia, the southern Northern Territory and much of eastern Western Australia, where the annual average is 5-10in. and where there occur periods of up to three years during which no appreciable rainfalls are known.

Capital city annual figures (in inches) are:—

| Cities | Average | Highest on record | Lowest on record |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canberra | 25.34 | 41.79 | 11.96 |
| Sydney | 47.75 | 86.33 | 23.01 |
| Melbourne | 25.83 | 38.04 | 13.06 |
| Brisbane | 44.89 | 88.26 | 16.17 |
| Adelaide | 20.77 | 30.95 | 10.11 |
| Perth | 34.89 | 52.67 | 20.00 |
| Hobart | 24.83 | 43.39 | 15.42 |
| Darwin | 60.48 | 90.79 | 40.17 |

## Soils

Australian soils generally do not show the same correlation with climate, as in Europe and North America, mainly because the continent is a relatively stable land. Over large areas, notably central and Western Australia, leached soils formed in earlier, wetter climatic cycles have been preserved in whole or in part. Examples are the lateritic sand plains of the wheat lands in Western Australia and the desert sand plains and dunes of central Australia.

Soils of the high rainfall areas of the eastern and south-eastern coasts, and Tasmania, are mostly podsolic, heavily leached and generally lacking in fertility and often in trace elements.

The semi-arid and sub-humid zones have large areas of less leached and more fertile soils, such as red-brown and black earths. These two are the most important in agriculture. The arid zone, more than 40 per cent of the continental area, is useless for agriculture but its more fertile soils can be used for light grazing. The total area of good soils in climates favourable for agriculture is relatively small, even if regions suitable for irrigation are included.

## Flora

Australia is rich in native wildflowers. They include the waratah, flannel flower, desert pea, Christmas bush and kangaroo paw. Indigenous forests are relatively small in area and are generally confined to the wetter belts of the coastal districts where there is a wealth of trees, ferns, flowers, shrubs and plants.

The Koala

Australia's best known native trees are the gum (eucalypt) and the wattle (acacia). The gum is found throughout the continent with about 500 varieties ranging from the majestic mountain ash which grows to more than 300ft. to stunted types in the arid regions. These trees fill all Australia's hardwood requirements and the major part of its newsprint and paper needs. Australian eucalypts are now growing in many other countries, notably California and Russia. One species, jarrah, is among the world's hardest woods and is used in many countries for railway sleepers (ties).

There are more than 600 species of the wattle, which is akin to the mimosa of America and Europe.

## Fauna

Australian fauna includes many species of animals not found elsewhere. This is believed to be due to the isolation of Australia from the rest of the world since prehistoric eras.

Nearly half the native mammals are marsupials, animals which produce their young imperfectly formed and rear them in a pouch.

There are about 230 species of native mammals, 230 to 240 species of lizards, 140 kinds of snakes, two species of crocodile, 10 or 12 species of freshwater tortoises, and five marine turtles. Of the approximately 700 species of birds in Australia, some 530 are considered to be endemic.

Apart from the kangaroo family, the mammals include the koala (sometimes called the native bear), wombat, dingo, possum, dugong (a sea mammal), spiny anteater and platypus, an amphibious monotreme with a coat of fur, duck-like bill and webbed feet, which lays eggs and suckles its young.

Birds include the emu, lyrebird, bower bird, kookaburra (laughing jackass), bellbird, whipbird and many types of hawks and eagles, and of parrots and cockatoos, including the budgerigar, rosella and galah.

## Population

The population of Australia reached 12,173,300 on December 31, 1968. On this date there were 6,128,600 males and 6,044,700 females.

Population distribution revealed by the 1966 census was: Urban metropolitan, 58.14 per cent; urban provincial, 25.07; rural, 16.62; migratory, 0.17.

Density of population over the entire continent is four persons to the square mile. This low figure is due to the fact that about a third of the continent is at present uninhabitable, and in another third the rainfall is much too low to permit close settlement. Density comparison with other countries and continents at June 30, 1967, was: Netherlands, 971; Belgium, 813; Britain, 585; German Federal Republic, 603; Europe (excluding Russia), 238; Asia (excluding Russia), 179; United States of America, 54; USSR, 28; Canada, 5.

Population of States on December 31, 1968 and capital city statistical divisions at June 30, 1968:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aust. Capital Territory | 117,200 | Canberra* | 110,000 |
| New South Wales | 4,430,200 | Sydney | 2,646,800 |
| Victoria | 3,356,900 | Melbourne | 2,319,700 |
| Queensland | 1,751,800 | Brisbane | 813,300 |
| South Australia | 1,136,400 | Adelaide | 794,300 |
| Western Australia | 930,800 | Perth | 606,000 |
| Tasmania | 386,000 | Hobart | 144,900 |
| Northern Territory | 64,000 | Darwin** | 26,800 |

*City District. **Greater Darwin.

Cities and towns with populations of more than 20,000, at June 30, 1968, were:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Newcastle Statistical District (New South Wales) (a) | 338,920 |
| Wollongong Statistical District (New South Wales) (b) | 187,910 |
| Geelong Statistical District (Victoria) | 115,500 |
| Townsville (Queensland) | 63,300 |
| Launceston Urban Centre (Tasmania) | 61,870 |
| Toowoomba (Queensland) | 58,000 |
| Gold Coast (Queensland) | 56,500 |
| Rockhampton (Queensland) | 47,000 |
| Ballarat (Victoria) | 41,910 |
| Greater Cessnock (New South Wales) | 34,500 |
| Blue Mountains (New South Wales) (c) | 32,110 |
| Bendigo (Victoria) | 31,350 |
| Broken Hill (New South Wales) | 30,320 |
| Cairns (Queensland) | 27,400 |
| Wagga Wagga (New South Wales) | 27,180 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Whyalla (South Australia) | 26,900 |
| Bundaberg (Queensland) | 26,500 |
| Albury (New South Wales) | 26,210 |
| Mackay Urban Centre (Queensland) (d) | 24,603 |
| Moe-Yallourn Urban Centre (Victoria) (d) | 23,222 |
| Tamworth (New South Wales) | 22,480 |
| Orange (New South Wales) | 21,970 |
| Goulburn (New South Wales) | 21,090 |
| Lismore (New South Wales) | 20,040 |

(a) Includes Maitland (29,350) and most of Greater Cessnock (33,820).
(b) Includes Shellharbour (26,600).
(c) Partly (15,290) included in Sydney Statistical Division.
(d) Census June 30, 1966.

## Age of Population

The age composition of the population is broadly: 40 per cent under 21 years of age, 51.5 between 21 and 64, and 8.5 65 and over.

## Birth, Marriage and Death Rates

Birth rate in 1968 was 20.00 a thousand. Number of births during the year was 240,906. The rate over the years has been: 1891, 34.5; 1901, 27.2; 1921, 25; 1931, 18.2; 1941, 18.9; 1951, 23; 1961, 22.9; 1962, 22.1; 1963, 21.6; 1964, 20.6; 1965, 19.7; 1966, 19.3; 1967, 19.4.

For the 12 months to December 31, 1968, 106,345 marriages were registered, which was equal to a rate of 8.83 a thousand of mean population.

During 1968 there were 109,549 deaths, equal to 9.10 a thousand of mean population. This compares with the rate of 11.2 in Britain and 9.4 in the United States.

## Infant Mortality

The rate of deaths among children less than a year old was 17.77 a thousand of live births in 1968. This compares with Sweden's rate of 12.6; The Netherlands 14.7; Norway 16.8; New Zealand 18.0; Britain 18.8; and the United States 22.1.

Expectation of life in Australia is increasing as a result of continued advances in the standard of medical services.

## Discovery of Australia

For many years up to the 17th century it was believed in the old world that a great southern continent existed, a Terra Incognita which, according to the ideas of those days, had to exist to balance the land masses of the northern hemisphere. Many 16th and 17th century Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese navigators must have sighted the Australian coast, even if they did not land on it.

First recorded European contact was in 1606 when Jansz, in the Dutch ship *Duyfken*, landed on what is now the west coast of Cape York Peninsula, Queensland. Another Dutchman, Dirk Hartog, landed on the west coast of the continent in 1616, and in 1642 Abel Tasman discovered what is now Tasmania and New Zealand. Dampier, an Englishman, visited the north-west coast in 1688.

It was not until 1770, when the Englishman James Cook charted the east coast, that any major exploration was undertaken. Cook took possession of the land in the name of Britain.

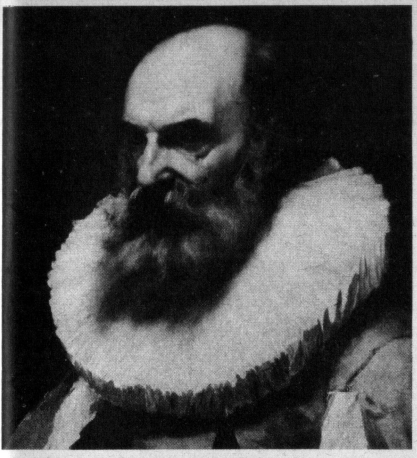
The name Australia is believed to have been first used by the English navigator, Matthew Flinders, in the early 19th century. Until that time the continent had been known as New Holland, New South Wales or Botany Bay.

## First Settlement

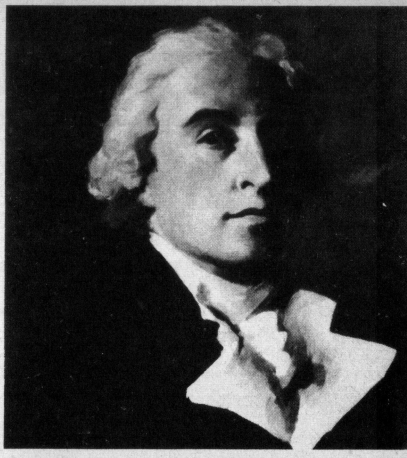
The continent was first occupied by Europeans in 1788 when Captain Arthur Phillip landed a party of 1030 soldiers, sailors and convicts where Sydney stands today. The event is commemorated annually on January 26, by a public holiday, Australia Day. Of the first settlers, 726 were convicts. Following the American Revolution it was no longer possible for Britain to relieve the pressures on its prison population by sending convicts to America, and Australia was chosen as the new penal settlement. This was the beginning of Australia. It is now 200 years since Captain Cook's great voyage of discovery and in that time a modern thriving nation has come into being.

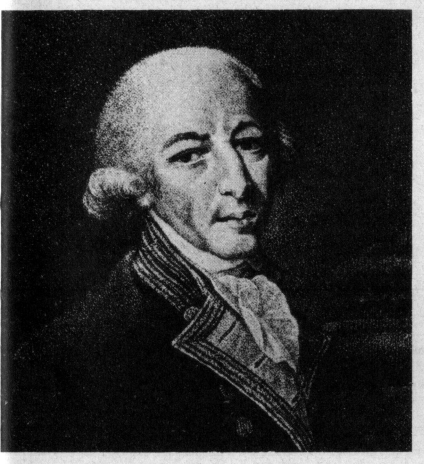
As the number of free settlers in Australia increased and the country developed following penetration of the hinterland, agitation for the abolition of the system of convict transportation grew. The system ended in New South Wales in 1840, in Tasmania in 1853 and in Western Australia in 1868.

Abel Tasman

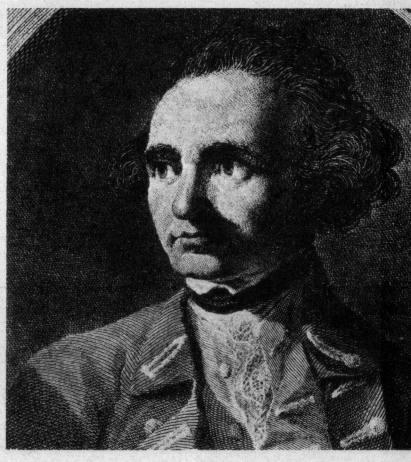


Matthew Flinders





Captain Arthur Phillip



Captain James Cook

## Early History

Immediately after the establishment of the settlement, Captain Phillip set about exploring the surrounding country for better agricultural land, but the precipitous Blue Mountains in the west were an impenetrable barrier for many years. In 1813 Blaxland, Wentworth and Lawson found a way across the mountains and discovered the pasture lands beyond.

After this trio came a series of explorers including Evans, Oxley, Hume and Hovell, Sturt, Mitchell, Stuart, Leichhardt, Forrest and others who discovered and explored the rivers, and probed the country north, south and west. Settlements, later to develop into self-governing colonies and subsequently into States, followed the discoveries.

The discovery of gold by Edward Hargraves at Bathurst in New South Wales in 1851, followed by finds at Ballarat, Bendigo and elsewhere in Victoria, attracted world-wide attention. New population flowed into the country, almost tripling the number of people in a decade, and under the stimulus of gold production more and more of the inland was opened up for farming.

In addition to gold, wool and wheat were the commodities which contributed most to the development of Australia. In 1792 Australia had only 105 sheep, but due to the foresight of the pioneers who introduced Spanish Merinos from the Cape of Good Hope and other strains from Britain, France, Germany and the United States, and to the favourable pastoral conditions in Australia, the early flock has grown to more than 170,000,000.

The early farmers found that the grain that flourished in the mild European climate frequently perished in the harsh Australian summer, but new resistant strains were soon developed.

Rural production is still of vital importance to the country but, particularly in the past 25 years, Australia has developed a thriving manufacturing industry.

## Foundation of the States

Before Federation in 1901 the present Australian States were self-governing British Colonies. New South Wales was created in 1786, Tasmania (then Van Diemen's Land) in 1825, Western Australia in 1829, South Australia in 1834, Victoria in 1851 and Queensland in 1859.

Some of the colonies were created before settlements had been established. Years of first settlement were: New South Wales, 1788; Tasmania, 1803; Queensland, 1824; Western Australia, 1829; Victoria, 1835; South Australia, 1836.

## Federation

The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act was passed by the Parliament of Britain in July, 1900, and the Commonwealth came into being on January 1, 1901. The first Federal Parliament was opened in Melbourne in May, 1901, by the Duke of Cornwall and York, later King George V.

## National Capital

Canberra is the national capital of Australia; it is situated in the Australian Capital Territory, 190 road miles and 150 air miles south-west of Sydney, and 407 road miles and 294 air miles north-east of Melbourne. Federal Parliament moved from Melbourne to Canberra when Parliament House was completed in 1927 and opened by the Duke of York, later King George VI.

## System of Government

The system of government in Federal and State parliaments is modelled on the British Cabinet system. Voters choose between candidates in electorates at free elections conducted and strictly regulated by a special statutory Electoral Office, which is part of the permanent public service. The leader of the political party holding a majority in the Lower House (where there are two Houses) is then called on to form a government, which holds office for a statutory term as long as it retains the confidence of a majority of members. The main established parties are the Liberal Party, the Australian Labor Party and the Australian Country Party.

Members of Federal and State Lower Houses are elected for three years (five in Tasmania), Federal Senators for six, and members of the State Upper Houses (Legislative Councils) for varying terms. The Federal Lower House is called the House of Representatives. The Lower House is known in New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia as the Legislative Assembly, and in South Australia and

Tasmania as the House of Assembly. In Queensland, where the Upper House was abolished in 1922, the Legislative Assembly constitutes the legislature.

Australia was a pioneer of the secret ballot at elections, compulsory voting and women's suffrage.

Each State has a system of local government, and local government areas are known variously as cities, towns, corporate towns, boroughs, municipalities, shires, district council areas and road districts.

## Number of Legislators

In the Federal Parliament there are 184 legislators—60 in the Senate and 125 in the House of Representatives. The States have 534 (New South Wales, 154; Victoria, 108; Queensland, 78; South Australia, 59; Western Australia, 81; Tasmania, 54).

Each State has 10 Senators in the Federal Parliament. The number of members of the House of Representatives is determined on a population basis with a minimum of five members from each State. The franchise for both chambers is adult suffrage.

## Governor-General

The Governor-General is the Federal representative in Australia of the Queen and acts on the advice of the Australian Federal Ministers of State who form the Executive Council over which he presides. His duties include assenting to bills, opening, proroguing and dissolving Parliament and the commissioning of Prime Ministers to form governments.

The present Governor-General, Sir Paul Hasluck, was sworn in on April 30, 1969. He is the fourth Australian to hold the office.

Each State has a Governor who represents the Sovereign and carries out State duties analogous to those of the Governor-General. Heads of State Governments are known as Premiers.

## Australia's Territories

Australia, in addition to the six States, has two inland Territories, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, and is responsible for the administration of eight external Territories. One of these, New Guinea, is administered under trusteeship agreement with the United Nations. The other external Territories are Papua, Norfolk

Island (in the Pacific), the uninhabited Ashmore and Cartier Islands (in the Timor Sea, administered as part of the Northern Territory), the Cocos (Keeling) Islands (in the Indian Ocean), Christmas Island (in the Indian Ocean), Heard and McDonald Islands (in the sub-Antarctic) and the Australian Antarctic Territory.

New Guinea is administered jointly with Papua. Annual reports on conditions in the Trust Territory of New Guinea are submitted to the United Nations Trusteeship Council, in accordance with Article 88 of the United Nations Charter, and once every three years a United Nations mission visits the Trust Territory and reports to the Council.

Australia's external Territories vary greatly in physical features, climate, people, resources and extent of development. All except the phosphate-producing island of Christmas Island require a constant and considerable effort and expenditure by Australia for their development.

**Australian Capital Territory:** An area of 939 square miles, transferred from New South Wales in 1911, includes Canberra, the national capital. The main area is 190 miles south-west of Sydney, but the Territory includes also about 28 square miles at Jervis Bay on the New South Wales coast, about 100 miles south of Sydney. The A.C.T. has a partly elective Advisory Council and a representative in the House of Representatives. The population at May, 1969, was 120,000.

**Northern Territory:** An area of 520,280 square miles, much of it arid and in the torrid zone, was transferred to the Federal Government by South Australia in 1911. It has great cattle stations, considerable mineral resources, and agricultural possibilities which are being developed. It has a population of 64,900 (March 1969 estimate). In the last census the number of Aborigines in the population was 21,119. The Territory is administered by an Administrator who is advised by an Administrator's Council; there is also a Legislative Council comprising six official and 11 elected members. The Territory elects a member to the House of Representatives.

**Papua and New Guinea:** Comprises the eastern part of the main island of New Guinea and hundreds of lesser islands. Papua covers 83,126 square miles and the Trust Territory of New Guinea 92,160

Pyrethrum flower-growing in New Guinea

square miles. The population of Papua and New Guinea is estimated at 2,317,000 including about 40,000 non-indigenous people.

The terrain of the country is rugged, with many large rivers and jungle-clad mountains rising to more than 14,700 ft.

The House of Assembly, the legislature of the Territory, may make ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory. It consists of 94 members. Ten official members appointed by the Governor-General of Australia on the nomination of the Administrator of Papua and New Guinea; 69 members elected from open electorates in the Territory; and 15 members elected from electorates restricted to candidates with specified minimum education qualifications. Seven elected members are appointed as Ministerial Members with administrative responsibilities and representing specified Departments of the Administration in the House. There are also eight Assistant Ministerial Members appointed.

The Administrator's Executive Council comprises the Administrator, three Official Members, the seven Ministerial Members and a 12th councillor without office. The Council plays an important role in the framing of policy and major decisions of the Administration. The Territory is administered by the Australian Government which makes an annual grant of some $87,300,000 for education and health services, economic and political development.

**Norfolk Island:** Is in the Pacific, 1035 miles north-east of Sydney and has an area of 14 square miles. A Norfolk Island Council advises the Administrator on matters concerning the Territory. Produces fruit and vegetables; tourism is a major source of income. The estimated population on June 30, 1968 was 1440.

**Cocos (Keeling) Islands:** A group of 27 coral islands (area 5½ square miles) in the Indian Ocean, about 2290 miles west of Darwin. The islands were annexed to the Crown in 1857, and since November 23, 1955 have been administered by the Australian Government as an External Territory. Most of the privately owned land belongs to the Clunies Ross Estate by a Crown grant to George Clunies Ross in 1886. Main economic activity is the production of copra. The total population at June 30, 1968 was 622 of whom 143 were Europeans. There is an airstrip on West Island, formerly used for the air service

between Australia and South Africa and now used mainly by a charter service every three weeks from Australia, operated for mail and supply purposes and the transport of passengers to and from the island.

**Christmas Island:** In the Indian Ocean, 1630 miles north-north-west of Fremantle, Western Australia, and has an area of about 52 square miles. The sole activity is the recovery of phosphate by a Commission jointly owned by the Australian and New Zealand Governments. Nearly all the 3524 residents are Commission employees.

**Australian Antarctic Territory:** The Australian Antarctic Territory, with an area of about 2,400,000 square miles, extends over almost half of Antarctica. It consists of all islands and territories other than Terre Adélie, south of 60 degrees south latitude and between 160 degrees and 45 degrees east longitude.

Heard Island is about 900 miles north of the western sector of Australian Antarctic Territory, and Macquarie Island (under the jurisdiction of the Government of Tasmania) is about 800 miles north of the eastern sector. The first permanent Australian Antarctic research stations were established by the Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions in 1947-48.

During 1969 ANARE continued scientific programmes at Mawson, Casey (a new station, replacing Wilkes), Davis (reopened after having been closed since 1965) and Macquarie Island. Heard Island was closed in 1955.

## Aborigines

The Aboriginal and part-Aboriginal population is about 130,000—less than one per cent of the Australian population. The origin of the Aborigines is uncertain but most experts agree that they came from south-east Asia, and latest carbon-dating studies suggest that the continent has been inhabited for at least 20,000 years and possibly more than 30,000 years.

The Aborigines were nomadic hunters and food gatherers and cultivated no crops and had no domesticated animals. Their spoken language varied from tribe to tribe and they had no written language. Only a handful still live as nomads. Some live on remote reserves,

at mission stations and at government settlements, but an increasing number is living in towns. All Australian Governments have adopted a policy of assimilation and have special programmes for the advancement of the Aboriginal minority through education, health, and employment services, and improved housing. Special funds are provided to the States by the Commonwealth to supplement their programmes and a Capital Fund has been set up to assist Aborigines to establish their own economic enterprises. All programmes aim at making equality a reality for Aboriginal citizens while encouraging them to maintain their cultural identity.

## Immigration

For many years Australia has had a Government-supervised and assisted immigration programme. Since July, 1945, when the Federal Department of Immigration was set up, the Australian Government has been supplementing the post-World War II natural growth of population by admitting immigrants who can be readily integrated with the Australian community. From October, 1945, to December 1968 the net gain of permanent and long-term arrivals was 1,913,445. Immigrants who arrived under schemes of assistance in that period numbered 1,468,177. In 1968 immigration added 159,270 settlers.

## Currency and Coinage

Australia has a decimal system of currency, of which the unit is the dollar. A dollar consists of 100 cents. Amounts of money are written thus: $28 or $28.00; $23.47; 75c or 75 cents or $0.75.

To distinguish the Australian dollar from that in overseas currencies, a capital A may be placed after the symbol, thus, $A28.29.

There are six coins in use: bronze 1c and 2c; cupro-nickel 5c, 10c, 20c and 50c. Designs on the reverse side of the coins depict birds and animals peculiar to Australia.

The notes are in denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10 and $20. Their designs feature the antiquity, history and culture of Australia. Australian notes are legal tender for any amount, the cupro-nickel coins for any amount not exceeding $5 and the bronze coins for any amount not exceeding 20c. The Royal Australian Mint is situated in Canberra. Late in 1969 the Mint produced a new 12-sided version of the 50 cent coin.

## Rates of Exchange

As at September 4, 1969, the following currency rates were approximately equal to $A1.00:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Britain | 9s 4d | Lebanon | £L3.37 |
| Burma | Kyats 5.3 | Malaysia | $3.38 |
| Cambodia | Riels 61.83 | New Zealand | $1.00 |
| Canada | $1.19 | Pakistan | Rupees 5.29 |
| Ceylon | Rupees 6.48 | Philippines | Pesos 4.31 |
| France | Francs 6.11 | Singapore | $3.38 |
| Germany | Deutschmarks 4.42 | South Africa | Rands .80 |
| Hong Kong | $6.75 | South Vietnam | Piastres 89.24 |
| India | Rupees 8.33 | Spain | Pesetas 77.35 |
| Indonesia | Rupiahs 423.22 | Switzerland | Francs 4.79 |
| Italy | Lire 694.00 | Thailand | Bahts 23.23 |
| Japan | Yen 395.83 | The Netherlands | Guilders 4.08 |
| Laos | Kips 269.96 | United States | $1.11 |

## Income Tax

Income tax is levied by the Federal Government and is payable where the annual taxable income exceeds $416. The basis of all income tax assessment is the assessable income. Briefly stated, assessable income is the gross income less amounts specifically excluded. All allowable deductions are subtracted from the assessable income and what is left is the taxable income. Allowable deductions include concessional allowances in respect of dependants, superannuation and life insurance payments, medical expenses, education expenses for children and trade union subscriptions.

Tax at general rates is levied on the graduated scale of rates which begins at 0.4c a dollar on the first $200 of taxable income and rises to a maximum of 66.7c a dollar on that part of the taxable income which exceeds $32,000.

An additional levy of 2½ per cent of the tax at general rates is payable for the 1969-70 financial year.

Examples of the tax payable including the 2½ per cent additional tax on incomes in the 1969-70 financial year are as follows (tax payable after allowing only for deductions for maintenance of dependants):—

| Annual Income | No dependants | Dependent wife | Dependent wife and child | Dependent wife and two children |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1600 | 142.16 | 93.25 | 65.08 | 46.42 |
| $2000 | 217.81 | 158.02 | 122.61 | 98.49 |
| $2500 | 331.58 | 259.42 | 213.85 | 182.98 |
| $3000 | 462.78 | 378.97 | 326.54 | 289.54 |
| $4000 | 771.31 | 668.64 | 603.29 | 555.95 |
| $5000 | 1140.10 | 1020.95 | 945.48 | 888.86 |

Income tax is collected from employees on the pay-as-you-earn system. Tax instalments are deducted by the employer from salary or wages and any necessary adjustment is effected at the end of the financial year when the individual's annual return of income is assessed. Tax on other classes of income derived by individuals is also collected on the equivalent of the pay-as-you-earn system. Provisional tax, based on the estimated income from other sources, is paid by individuals with taxable income other than wages or salaries in excess of $300 per annum. Again adjustment is made at the end of the year. There is no State or municipal income tax. The Federal Government makes financial allocations to the States.

## Standards of Living

Few Australians are so rich that they need not work, but none is so poor that he cannot afford a good living standard. The following facts indicate the high standard of living:—

- About 71 per cent of dwellings are occupied by their owners or those buying the dwellings by instalments.
- There is a motor vehicle for approximately every three of the population.
- The average weekly earnings of male wage and salary earners is about $67.
- Savings banks deposits at the end of March 1969 were equal to $532.69 a head of population.

Other figures show that almost every Australian home has at least one radio and a refrigerator, and usually a washing machine. The majority of homes in viewing areas have television, and a considerable percentage have a telephone.

Tower apartment blocks, Perth

## Housing

During the five years ended December 1968 about 573,000 houses and flats were completed in Australia. The number of houses and flats built each year has been rising. In 1968 131,630 houses and flats were commenced and 124,565 completed.

Each year the Federal Government makes available large sums of money for housing. In recent years more than $200,000,000 a year has been provided for this purpose. This includes advances to the States for their housing programmes and for home-seekers wishing to buy or build private houses or flats, advances to ex-servicemen to buy or build their own homes, funds for home building in Federal Territories and for homes for members of the Defence Forces, grants to young married couples under the Home Savings Grant Scheme and financial assistance for the erection of homes for the aged.

Governmental and private organisations such as banks, building societies and life assurance companies advance money for the building or purchase of homes. These advances, together with interest, are normally repayable in equal monthly or quarterly instalments.

The Home Savings Grant Scheme provides a Federal Government grant of $1 for every $3 saved for a home by one or both of a married couple aged less than 36 years. Widowed persons with one or more children are also eligible for the grant. An eligible person must have lived and saved in Australia for at least three years. The maximum grant for a home is $500 and the grant is a tax-free gift. Since the inception of the scheme grants paid have totalled over $60,000,000 and the grants in 1968 amounted to 13,162,177.

## Rental of Homes

Considerable differences occur between rents of city and country houses and flats, and between rents in different Australian cities. Variations in rents also occur from suburb to suburb within each city. Rented homes are mostly of two or three bedrooms.

Most rental houses being erected today are built by State housing authorities which have arrangements for tenants to buy the houses they occupy. However, it is normally necessary to wait after applying for a State-built house before it becomes available. Waiting times vary widely between the States; they may be only a few weeks, in

some areas, but may be as much as four years in others. In recent years, a growing number of privately built flats have been available for rental.

## Health and Hospitals

An equable climate, high standards of living and efficient health services have combined to make Australia a healthy country.

There are more than 750 public hospitals in Australia, administered generally by local boards or directly by the State, and financed in part by government subsidies. There are also many private hospitals operated mainly by religious and charitable organisations.

Since 1946 the Federal Government has operated a hospital benefits scheme to provide financial assistance towards meeting the cost of treatment.

Registered hospital benefits organisations, which are non-profit concerns, pay benefits to their contributors. These benefits are supplemented by the benefits paid by them on behalf of the Federal Government. Membership of these organisations is voluntary, but they now cover about 78 per cent of the Australian population.

Uninsured persons receive a smaller Federal Government benefit than those belonging to registered hospital benefits organisations. The Government benefit is deducted from their hospital account.

Assistance towards the cost of medical treatment is provided by a medical benefits scheme under which the Government and registered medical benefits funds pay benefits towards medical expenses incurred by members of the funds.

A wide range of drugs and medicines, prescribed by a doctor, is supplied for a fee of 50c for each prescription (except for pensioners).

Under the Pensioner Medical Service, free medical treatment of a general practitioner nature, and a full range of prescribed medicines (also free of charge) are available to age, invalid, widow and service pensioners and their dependants. People receiving tuberculosis allowances and their dependants are also eligible. The Federal Government also makes payments to public hospitals for eligible pensioner patients treated free in public wards.

Federal benefits are payable to handicapped children accommodated overnight in approved homes conducted by religious, charitable or non-profit organisations.

The Royal Flying Doctor Service in Australia aids the thousands of people in the isolated areas of the interior beyond the reach of ordinary medical service.

## Social Services

Australia provides a comprehensive social security system including pensions for the aged, and incapacitated and for widows; unemployment and sickness benefits; maternity allowances; child endowment; a free rehabilitation service for certain incapacitated people; a free training scheme for widow pensioners wishing to return to work; compensation for injuries received at work; funeral benefits in respect of most deceased pensioners and their dependants; subsidies for the provision of accommodation for the aged and for certain disabled people and subsidies for the erection and equipping (or for rental for up to three years) of places of sheltered employment.

Examples of pensions and allowances are:—

- Age and invalid pensions may be paid up to a maximum of $15 for a single pensioner and $26.50 for a married pensioner couple. If the pensioner is an invalid, blind or, in the case of an age pensioner, has a child in his care and his spouse is not eligible for a pension in her own right, a wife's allowance of up to $7 a week may be paid in addition to extra pension of up to $2.50 for the first child under 16 years or student child aged 16-21 years and $3.50 for each subsequent child or student child. Single, widowed and divorced age and invalid pensioners may receive a guardian's allowance of up to $4 a week if they are caring for one or more children. If the pensioner has a child under 6 years of age or an invalid child the guardian's allowance is $6 a week.
- Widows with one or more children under 16 or student children between 16 and 21 years may receive up to $19 a week (increased to $21 a week where there is a child under six years or an invalid child) plus up to $2.50 for the first child and $3.50 for each subsequent child. Other widows may receive up to $13.25 a week.
- Supplementary assistance up to $2 a week is payable to certain pensioners who pay rent.
- Child endowment is paid at the rate of 50c a week for the first or only child under 16, $1 a week for the second child, $1.50 a

week for the third, then cumulative increases of 25c a week for each other child so that, for each such child, the weekly rate is 25c more than for the child who is next eldest to him or her. Student child endowment of $1.50 a week is payable for each child between 16 and 21 years who is receiving full-time education.

- A maternity allowance of $30 is payable for the first birth; $32 where there are one or two other children under 16, and $35 where there are three or more. In multiple births, the allowance is increased by $10 for each additional child.

Australia will spend an estimated $1,324,380,000 on health and social services benefits during 1969-70.

## Employment

In June 1969 the Australian work force was estimated at 5,150,000 or about 42 per cent of the population.

Its steady growth since 1947 has been significantly assisted by the migration programme. The occupational distribution of the work force at the 1966 Census was broadly: rural, 10 per cent; professional, technical and related, nine per cent; administrative, executive and managerial, six per cent; clerical, 15 per cent; sales workers, eight per cent; transport and communications, six per cent; craftsmen, production-process workers and labourers, 35 per cent; service, sport and recreation, nine per cent; others, two per cent.

## Industrial Arbitration

Australia was one of the first countries to establish independent industrial tribunals for the compulsory conciliation and arbitration of industrial disputes. These tribunals, both Federal and State, make industrial awards in settlement of disputes and the terms of these awards are binding upon the parties to each dispute. Application for variation of awards may be made by either employers or employees. Minimum wage rates are determined by award while other conditions are regulated in part by award and in part by legislation.

## Hours of Work

The standard working week as prescribed by industrial tribunals and industrial legislation is 40 hours. Most employees work a five-day week (Monday to Friday), but some, mostly those in retail trade,

New interests for the aged

work also on Saturday morning. Federal and State awards provide that time worked in excess of the prescribed hours shall be paid for at overtime rates. Additional payment is also usual for Saturday and Sunday work.

## Annual Leave

Annual leave provisions vary, but a minimum period of three weeks paid annual leave is the standard for workers generally. Seven-day shift workers normally receive four weeks paid annual leave.

Workers also receive about 10 paid public holidays throughout the year. The following are observed in all States: New Year's Day, Australia Day (January 26), Good Friday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day (April 25), Queen's Birthday (June), Christmas Day and Boxing Day. In addition, the States observe local holidays. Often these holidays are held on a Monday, allowing for several three-day breaks.

Most awards provide for sick leave of a week a year, with provision in many cases for it to accumulate.

Various entitlements exist for long service leave. These usually provide for three months leave after 15 years continuous service with one employer.

## Trade Unions

The number of trade unions at the end of 1967 was 324 with a total membership of 2,151,300.

## Wages

Awards made by Federal and State industrial tribunals contain minimum or award rates of pay. The current minimum wage for adult males under Federal awards varies from $37.10 a week in Brisbane to $39.60 in Sydney. Management and labour are free to negotiate rates of pay above the award rates and in Australia's full employment economy over-award payments are quite widespread. Over-award payments together with overtime and bonus payments are reflected in the Commonwealth Statistician's figures on average weekly earnings: in the March quarter 1969 they varied from $60.10 in Queensland to $69.60 in New South Wales.

For many years wage rates under Federal awards usually consisted of two components: a basic wage or foundational wage and a margin

or secondary wage awarded for skill, responsibility, arduousness, etc. In 1967 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission eliminated the basic wage and margins and introduced total or single wages. Victoria was the only State to follow the lead of the Federal tribunal in abolishing the basic wage. The other five States have retained the basic wage and margins wage structure.

## Education

Education is compulsory, usually between the ages of six and 15, but most children attend school from five to 15. Some attend pre-school centres or kindergartens, and for those unable to do so there are radio and television pre-school programmes.

Three out of four children are enrolled in government primary and secondary schools where schooling is free, but there are also many non-government schools, the majority conducted by religious denominations, where fees are usually paid.

Secondary school courses run for five or six years, ending with an examination acceptable for entry to university. At the secondary level, as at primary, boys and girls attend the same schools, although in the cities separate schools for boys and girls are not uncommon, especially at private schools.

There are 14 established universities and two university colleges. Higher education can also be obtained at institutions such as colleges of advanced education, including institutes of technology, and at teachers' colleges, technical colleges, agricultural colleges and conservatoria of music.

Scholarships are available at various stages to assist secondary school pupils and students in higher education, both from government and other sources. Although education is organised basically on a State level, Federal Government assistance each year includes 10,000 scholarships for pupils of government and non-government secondary schools, 9500 university scholarships, 1500 advanced education scholarships for students undertaking approved courses of advanced education at institutions other than universities, 2500 annual technical scholarships and up to 650 awards for postgraduate study at Australian universities.

There are Schools of the Air and lessons by correspondence for children living far from the cities and towns.

Young musicians at music camp, Geelong, Victoria

## Religion

Freedom of religion is a fundamental principle of Australia's democracy. In the 1966 census, 99 per cent of those who stated their religion said they were Christians. There were 10,205,038 stated Christians and 76,383 non-Christians. The declared Christian adherents included 3,877,473 Anglicans (Church of England); 3,036,130 Catholics; 1,124,310 Methodists; 1,043,570 Presbyterians; 255,493 Greek Orthodox; 177,324 Lutherans; 165,487 Baptists; 102,545 Church of Christ; 76,588 Congregationalists; 56,501 members of the Salvation Army; 37,617 Seventh Day Adventists; and 15,516 Brethren. The number who stated they were Christians but did not give a denomination was 236,484.

## Cultural Activities

The promotion, teaching and patronage of the Arts are developing a distinctive cultural environment in Australia and producing artists of international reputation.

The Federal Government, in 1967, established the Australian Council for the Arts as its financial agent and adviser to provide more funds and give a new impetus to the performing Arts. Other Federal agencies have special responsibilities for the visual arts and other cultural activities. These bodies include the Advisory Board, Commonwealth Assistance to Australian Composers; the Commonwealth Literary Fund and the Commonwealth Art Advisory Board.

The financial provision for all these activities in the 1969-70 Federal Budget was $3,297,000.

The Council makes grants to drama, opera, ballet, marionette companies, training schools, Aboriginal arts and art festivals. The other organisations provide funds to assist composers, subsidise writers and the publication of selected works and purchase works of art.

Initially through the Elizabethan Theatre Trust, sponsored jointly by Governments and public subscription, Australia has developed national opera and ballet companies with supporting orchestras and is fostering drama companies.

The Australian Broadcasting Commission, which is an independent statutory body, is Australia's biggest entrepreneur and provides continuing opportunities for Australian composers, dramatists and writers to serve its radio and television needs.

The Federal Government decided in 1967 to build a national gallery in Canberra to house the existing national collection, and new acquisitions. Important collections which the Australian National Gallery will hold include a collection of works of Australian artists, past and present, of all schools; art of the twentieth century on a world-wide basis; Primitive art of Australia and the Pacific; and Art representing the high cultural achievement of Australia's neighbours in Southern and Eastern Asia.

Australia also has a National Film Board and a Commonwealth Film Unit.

The structure of the Arts in Australia is not monolithic. The Federal and State Governments are active in their respective spheres with financial support and sponsorship and there are many non-government national, State and municipal organisations actively associated with the Arts.

Hundreds of amateur groups and societies in provincial cities, towns and metropolitan suburbs make a substantial contribution to the total effort.

**Art:** There are public art galleries in all State capitals and in some country towns, particularly in Victoria.

The National Gallery and Victorian Arts Centre in Melbourne which is now being built has attracted world-wide interest. Already the Gallery, which holds Australia's richest collection, is open, and when the building is finally completed in the mid-70's it will provide facilities of international standard for opera, ballet and concerts. Successful plays have already been presented in one of its enclosed open-air courtyards.

The New South Wales Art Gallery is also being extended as one contribution by the State and its citizens to the Bi-Centenary Celebrations in 1970 of Captain Cook's discovery of the east coast of Australia.

International exhibitions of Australian art have toured overseas since 1959 and have been received enthusiastically. Under official cultural programmes, exhibitions from other countries have been brought to Australia and have attracted wide interest.

More commercial galleries are opening each year in Australia to meet the increasing demands of private collectors and the practice of

decorating new buildings and community enterprises with commissioned works is increasing.

A number of Australian artists including Sidney Nolan and Arthur Boyd have achieved international recognition.

**Music and Drama:** There are in all capital cities symphony orchestras, thriving commercial theatres, successful playhouses and several ballet groups, the chief of which is the Australian Ballet under the artistic directorship of Sir Robert Helpmann and the talented Peggy Van Praagh.

Every year the Melbourne and Sydney Symphony Orchestras give a series of popular subscription concerts. In 1965 the Sydney Symphony Orchestra and The Australian Ballet on their first overseas tours played at the Commonwealth Festival in Britain. The Orchestra also played in Tokyo, Manila and Hong Kong on its way to London, and the Ballet gave performances in Europe and America.

The Australian Ballet and the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra represented Australia at the Montreal World Fair, Expo 67, in 1967. After its appearance at Montreal the Ballet toured Mexico and South America and during 1968 appeared in many Asian countries.

Many Australian singers, instrumentalists and dancers of the past and the present have achieved international fame. They include Dame Nellie Melba, Peter Dawson, Percy Grainger, Harold Williams, Florence Austral, Eileen Joyce, Joan Sutherland, John Brownlee, Joan Hammond, Geoffrey Parsons, June Bronhill and Marie Collier.

In musical composition, there is a lively group of Australian composers which includes Richard Meale, Peter Sculthorpe, Malcolm Williamson, George Dreyfus, Felix Werder and Nigel Butterley.

The most notable contemporary theatre project in Australia is the sail-roofed Sydney Opera House, which will have a concert hall, a large theatre and several smaller auditoriums. It should be completed in the early 1970's.

The University of New South Wales Drama Foundation has presented experimental theatre at the Jane Street Theatre in Sydney and at the Old Tote Theatre in the University grounds. This provides a testing ground for new Australian plays.

The Melbourne Theatre Company in Victoria has also established a national character and now performs interstate.

Canberra's Theatre Centre, completed in 1965, has two theatres. More talent is coming forward among Australians in theatre and Australian actors who have already established overseas reputations include Judith Anderson, Cyril Ritchard, Peter Finch, Diane Cilento, Zoe Caldwell and Keith Michell.

**Literature:** Australian literature at first spoke with an English accent, but the Australian idiom began to emerge in the 19th century in the ballads of Adam Lindsay Gordon and A. B. ("Banjo") Paterson and the short stories and verse of Henry Lawson. E. J. Brady and Shaw Neilson added their contribution. Since then, a pastoral tradition rooted in the anonymous ballads of this period has run strongly through Australian literature, influenced at times by overseas movements.

Gordon and Paterson were followed by a more sophisticated line of poets such as C. J. Brennan, R. D. FitzGerald and Kenneth Slessor, who in turn, have been succeeded by David Campbell, Judith Wright, Douglas Stewart and others, and an academic school led by A. D. Hope and James McAuley.

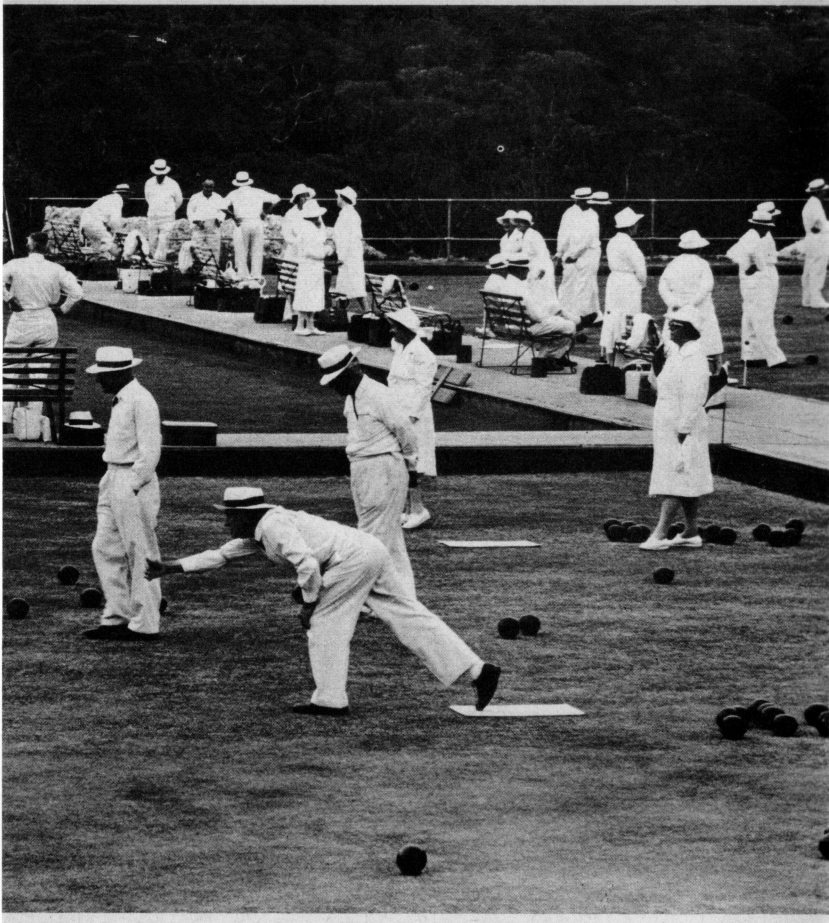
In fiction, the convict and bushranger novels of Marcus Clarke and Rolf Boldrewood have been followed by wide-ranging prose including history and biography, of such writers as Henry Handel Richardson, Louis Stone, Xavier Herbert, Patrick White, Hal Porter, Randolph Stow, Dame Mary Gilmore, Thea Astley, Christina Stead, Alan Moorehead, Jon Cleary, Thomas Kenneally, George Johnston and John Hetherington.

In the international field, Australian Morris West has become one of the world's best-selling novelists.

Successful Australian playwrights include Ray Lawler, Douglas Stewart, Richard Beynon, Alan Seymour, Hal Porter and Thomas Kenneally.

There has been an increase in book publication in Australia in recent years and overseas interests have come to Australia in strength to take advantage of the increasing market. Special steps are being taken by the Australian Government to ensure adequate protection for the Australian publishing industry. Australian universities are also active in the publishing field with a variety of academic and other publications of special Australian interest.

Revolving restaurant high above Sydney



Lawn bowls, one of Australia's major participation sports

**Entertainment:** Television has become the nation's leading source of entertainment in most areas and more than 95 per cent of the Australian population is within range of television programmes. The stations show locally produced programmes as well as programmes from overseas, notably from the United States and Britain.

There is a revived interest in re-establishing an Australian Film Industry to make feature films, following the success of film making for television. One notable example of an Australian success in television picture making is "Skippy—the Bush Kangaroo" which now has a distribution in 85 countries.

Motion pictures are screened in the capital cities usually from mid-morning till 11.00 p.m. Monday to Saturday, but in some States films are shown on Sundays as well. Open air drive-in theatres have been established in most cities.

## Most Popular Sports

Australia's equable climate, the generous provision of parks and sporting facilities, a 40-hour working week and high standard of living have combined to make sport available to all. The most popular spectator sports, such as football and horse and motor car racing, attract huge crowds, but although big sums are involved in money paid for admission to sports grounds, most players have other regular employment and few sportsmen except jockeys and professional golf and tennis players make a living by full-time sport.

Four main codes of football are played: Australian National Rules, Rugby League, Rugby Union and Soccer with the more important matches drawing big attendances (over 100,000 at some Australian Rules matches in Melbourne).

In summer, cricket has fewer paying spectators except for Test (international) matches, but has many players in minor leagues.

Lawn bowls, golf and tennis have scores of thousands of players, and ski-ing is becoming increasingly popular.

Ski-ing is possible from June to October. This is the northern hemisphere off-season and allows overseas competitors to take part in Australian championships.

Recreational and competitive swimming in the oceans, rivers and constructed pools, and surfing at the many fine beaches along Australia's coast attract people of all ages, as do fishing and sailing.

DARWIN
I N D I A N
WYNDHAM
KUNUNURRA
BROOME
NORTHE
PORT HEDLAND
MT. GOLDSWORTHY
TERRITO
HAMERSLEY
ALICE SPRINGS
WESTERN
CARNARVON
AUSTRALIA
SOUTH A
KALGOORLIE
KAMBALDA
O C E A N
PERTH
ALBANY
AUSTRALIA
SCALE OF MILES
0
200
400
600
800
1,000

GOVE
WEIPA
PACIFIC
CAIRNS
TOWNSVILLE
MOUNT ISA
QUEENSLAND
ROCKHAMPTON
GLADSTONE
TOOWOOMBA
MOONIE
BRISBANE
SURFERS' PARADISE
LISMORE
BROKEN HILL
TAMWORTH
NEW SOUTH WALES
OCEAN
PORT PIRIE
NEWCASTLE
ADELAIDE
WOLLONGONG
SYDNEY
PORT KEMBLA
CANBERRA
VICTORIA
BENDIGO
BALLARAT
MELBOURNE
GEELONG
LAUNCESTON
TASMANIA
HOBART

Other popular sports include field hockey, badminton, table tennis, squash, basketball, cycling, motor-cycle racing, wrestling, boxing, rowing, fencing, judo, ice-skating and gymnastics.

## Research Facilities

Research is playing an increasingly important role in Australia's development of rural and manufacturing industries. The Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation plays a leading role in this research with State Departments of Agriculture and the Universities. The 1968-69 Budget for the CSIRO was nearly $49,000,000. About three-quarters of this was provided by the Federal Government, with much of the remainder coming from trust funds set up by primary producer groups. The CSIRO has a staff of approximately 6300, including 2000 graduate scientists, working throughout the country in a number of divisions and sections undertaking research in most branches of the biological and physical sciences. Its research for the pastoral and agricultural industries has for several decades yielded results contributing substantial returns to the national economy. Research also plays an important part in secondary industry.

Scientific research is also carried out in all 14 universities. The Australian National University, Canberra, in particular, has active post-graduate research groups in the medical, physical, chemical, biological and social sciences. The University of Sydney is making an important contribution in the field of radio astronomy, among other research activities. Its facilities include a stellar intensity interferometer at Narrabri, New South Wales, for measuring the diameter of stars, and the Mills Cross, near Canberra, a giant radio telescope made up of two mile-long arms. The Australian National Radio Astronomy Observatory, near Parkes, New South Wales, is operated by the CSIRO Division of Radiophysics. The principal instrument is a large, steerable parabolic reflector 210ft. in diameter. An optical telescope of 150in. diameter is to be built at Siding Spring, New South Wales. This will be jointly financed and operated by Australia and the United Kingdom. This new telescope will be the second largest in the world and as large as any other in the Southern Hemisphere.

Research and development for defence services is undertaken at Federal Government establishments such as the Weapons Research

Breeding special plants for Australia's tropical pastures

Establishment, Defence Standards Laboratories and the Aeronautical Research Laboratories, all part of the Department of Supply and with a combined staff of about 6300.

There is co-operation with the British Government in research on guided missiles at the Woomera rocket range in South Australia which is also operated by the Department of Supply. In this area agreement for the United Kingdom-Australia Joint Project has been extended until 1972, but research activities at the Weapons Research Establishment at Salisbury are an entirely Australian responsibility.

Other major projects at the rocket range are upper-atmosphere research involving the firing of Skylark and other rockets; a British programme for development of a satellite launcher, Black Arrow; and the completion of the Europa satellite-launcher development programme of ELDO, the European Launcher Development Organisation.

Australia is further contributing to space-age research with a number of space-tracking stations, for which the Department of Supply is responsible on behalf of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). There are currently six such stations in Australia for tracking, communicating with and controlling U.S. manned space flights, probes to the moon and planets, and scientific satellites orbiting the earth.

Three stations are near Canberra at Tidbinbilla, Orroral Valley and Honeysuckle Creek; others are at Carnarvon, Western Australia; Island Lagoon, Woomera, South Australia; and Cooby Creek, near Toowoomba, Queensland. Work will proceed during 1970 on expansion of the Tidbinbilla deep space station to include a 210-ft.-diameter antenna. The NASA requirement for the Cooby Creek station will end in late 1969, but the life of the station may be extended to mid-1970 for Australian-initiated experiments.

The Department of Supply is also responsible for the Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions. Several Federal Government establishments as well as Universities participate in the annual expeditions to Antarctica. The Australian Government has decided to continue the present level of activities in Antarctica for a further five years.

The Australian Atomic Energy Commission has a research station at Lucas Heights, New South Wales, which carries out investigations into the development of power from nuclear energy and engages in

other nuclear scientific research. The facilities at Lucas Heights are available to university scientists.

Scientific research is also carried out in many other Federal Government departments, and in State Government departments or instrumentalities research is undertaken mainly in connection with agriculture, primary industry, forestry, fuel and power.

Industry itself plays a less significant role in applied scientific research than in Europe and the United States, but some companies have good research staffs and facilities and industrial associations have established research institutes. The Federal Government supports these institutes and under a new scheme also provides funds for research and development in Australian mining and manufacturing industries.

Medical research has been successfully fostered and supported in Australia during the past 30 years by the National Health and Medical Research Council. Grants which currently total nearly $1,500,000 annually have proved to be of great importance to the scientific objectives of the universities and medical research institutes. The international recognition gained by the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research in Melbourne in the field of experimental immunology is indicative of the advanced stage of medical research in the country. Private foundations also play an important role in the furthering of medical research development in Australia.

Grants for specific research projects in the physical, chemical, biological, applied and social sciences, and in the humanities, have been made by the Australian Research Grants Committee since 1966. On the recommendations of the Committee an amount of $9,470,969 was allocated for the support of research projects during the 1967-1969 triennium. Most of the projects supported have been carried out within the universities.

## The Press

The first newspaper published in Australia was the *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, which first appeared on March 5, 1803. There are now about 600 Australian newspapers, including 50 dailies. Some 400 newspapers are published outside the State capitals.

The principal metropolitan newspapers, with their net average circulations at the end of March, 1969 were:—

**Sydney:** *The Sydney Morning Herald* (morning 295,000), *The Australian* (morning, national circulation 101,000), *Daily Telegraph* (morning 341,000), *The Sun* (evening 315,832), *Daily Mirror* (evening 339,063).

**Melbourne:** *The Age* (morning 185,712), *The Sun News-Pictorial* (morning 634,833), *The Herald* (evening 497,744).

**Brisbane:** *The Courier Mail* (morning 253,258), *Telegraph* (evening 156,676).

**Adelaide:** *The Advertiser* (morning 214,721), *The News* (evening 141,413).

**Perth:** *The West Australian* (morning 200,980), *The Daily News* (evening 108,131).

**Hobart:** *The Mercury* (morning 52,703).

**Canberra:** *The Canberra Times* (morning 26,000).

There are also seven major Sunday newspapers serving the capital cities and country areas and a flourishing periodical press, ranging from the *Australian Women's Weekly* (circulation 772,000) and other nationally distributed magazines to small specialised journals.

## Broadcasting and Television

Broadcasting and television services comprise:—

National services, with programmes provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission, a Government instrumentality.

Commercial services operated by companies under licence; revenue comes from advertising.

Radio Australia overseas radio programmes provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Programmes give news and information about Australia, and entertainment, and are directed mainly to South-East Asia and the Pacific.

The dual system in Australia provides a choice of programmes for most radio listeners. At June 30, 1969, there were 73 national and 114 commercial radio stations in addition to 10 high frequency

transmissions for listeners in sparsely populated areas such as the north of Western Australia, the Northern Territory, northern and central Queensland, and Papua and New Guinea and the adjacent islands. There are also eight broadcasting stations authorised under the Wireless Telegraphy Act in operation in Papua-New Guinea by the Administration.

Television began in 1956, and at June 30, 1969, 39 national and 45 commercial stations were operating from capital cities and country areas. There are 54 translator stations being low-power stations serving restricted areas. Stations in operation and planned will provide a service to 96 per cent of the population centres. More television services are being developed, with the aim of bringing television to as much of the population as possible.

## Radio and Television Licences

A person who has both radio and television sets at the one address is required to take out a combined receiving licence, provision for which was introduced by legislation effective from April 1, 1965. At June 30, 1969, there were 440,000 radio, 450,000 television and 2,180,000 combined licences in force. Annual fees are: broadcast listener's licence, $6.50; television viewer's licence, $14; combined licence, $20.

## Scope of Rural Production

Australia has long been a leading agricultural country and its products contribute a great deal to the food and clothing requirements of many countries.

For many years after the first settlement activities were concentrated on primary production and there was no great volume of secondary industries until well into the 20th century.

The range of pastoral and agricultural industries is immense. There are few rural industries not represented, and in many of them Australia is among the world's most prolific producers. It produces about 30 per cent of the world's wool and more than half its fine fleece, providing 45 per cent of all wool entering into world trade. Lamb, mutton and sheepskins are also important products of the industry.

There is large production of beef, dairy produce and leather, all of which are important exports. Other livestock raised in large numbers include pigs and poultry.

Australia is one of the main wheat-exporting countries, and other grains are also exported. Fruit and vegetables of most varieties are grown, the climatic conditions enabling the range of produce to extend from tropical fruit to citrus, stone, pome and berry fruits. Fresh, dried, canned and preserved fruits, and wines are exported in substantial quantities. Sugar, a major export, eggs and honey are other important products.

## Rural Production Figures

The volume of rural production in 1968-69 was 7 per cent higher than the previous record level set in 1966-67 and 19 per cent higher than in 1967-68 when output was reduced by drought in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. The gross value of rural production is estimated at $3,918,700,000 compared with $3,827,600,000 in 1966-67.

Crop products were valued in total at $1,697,300,000, wheat accounting for $757,000,000, sugar cane for $154,300,000, and coarse grains for $144,800,000. Fruit, vegetables, tobacco and cotton were other major items.

The record 1968-69 wheat crop of 539,600,000 bushels was harvested from 26,600,000 acres. Production of barley and oats totalled 67,800,000 bushels and 91,800,000 bushels respectively.

Livestock products of a total value of $2,221,400,000 were produced in 1968-69, of which wool accounted for $828,100,000. Cattle, sheep and pigs slaughtered were valued at $803,000,000.

Wool production totalled 1886 million lb. (greasy equivalent) reflecting the rapid recovery in sheep numbers following earlier droughts. In terms of carcass weight, meat production in 1968-69 comprised 905,000 tons of beef and veal, 640,000 tons of mutton and lamb and 160,000 tons of pigmeats.

Dairy factories produced 196,000 tons of butter and 73,000 tons of cheese.

## Livestock

The results of the latest agricultural census show that the losses of livestock caused by deaths and forced slaughterings in recent droughts have been more than replaced by natural increase. At March 31, 1969, Australia had 176,232,000 sheep, and 20,772,000 cattle.

## Stock Stations

Properties on which cattle and sheep are raised are known in Australia as stations and the main residence is called the homestead. Some cattle leaseholds cover thousands of square miles. The largest Merino sheep stud is in the Deniliquin area of New South Wales, where more than 60,000 stud sheep are grazed over Boonoke Station and three other properties. The largest single Merino stud property is Haddon Rig in the Warren area of New South Wales. It grazes more than 45,000 sheep.

## Area Under Irrigation

About 3,300,000 million acres were under irrigation in 1967-68, the main areas being supplied from the Murray River in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, the Murrumbidgee in New South Wales, and the Goulburn in Victoria. These areas produce milk, beef, mutton, wool, vegetables, fresh and dried fruits, wine, and rice. The water available for irrigation is being greatly increased as construction of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme progresses and waters which once flowed east into the sea are diverted west to the Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers. It is estimated that when the scheme is completed this additional water could irrigate about 1000 square miles in the Murray and Murrumbidgee valleys.

Large storages primarily for irrigation include Big Eildon Dam, on the Goulburn River, Victoria, and the Hume Dam on the Murray. Big Eildon has a capacity of 2,750,000 acre feet, of which 2,350,000 are reserved for irrigation. Hume has 2,500,000.

A major project in New South Wales is the Coleambally Irrigation Area of 460,000 acres. A total of 570 mixed farms (each of 520 acres) and about 100 horticultural farms (each 75 acres) are to be supplied from the Blowering Dam (1,300,000 acre feet), on the Tumut River, near Tumut, completed in 1968.

In the Kimberley district of Western Australia a storage of 4,600,000 acre feet capacity on the Ord River is under construction; it will provide an annual yield in excess of 1,000,000 acre feet. The Bandicoot Bar diversion weir on the Ord, completed in 1963, irrigates 26,000 acres; the new dam will irrigate a further 150,000 acres (about 100,000 acres in Western Australia and about 50,000 acres in the Northern Territory).

In Queensland construction of the Fairburn Dam on the Nogoa River, near Emerald, has begun. This dam, which is being built by the Queensland Irrigation and Water Supply Commission with a grant of up to $20,000,000 from the Federal Government, will impound 1,170,000 acre feet of water. About 130 new farms are envisaged on the 60,000 acres to be irrigated.

**Groundwater:** Pressure water, variable in quantity and quality, either artesian or sub-artesian is widely distributed in Australia. It is known to occur under about 60 per cent of the continent. This water is often suitable only for stock, but it has enabled vast areas of the inland to be used for pastoral purposes.

## Mineral Resources

The ex-mine value of mineral produced in Australia during 1968 was estimated at about $820,000,000 compared with $699,000,000 in 1967. Primary mineral exports in 1968, excluding gold, were valued at $633,000,000. Gold exports totalled $16,236,000.

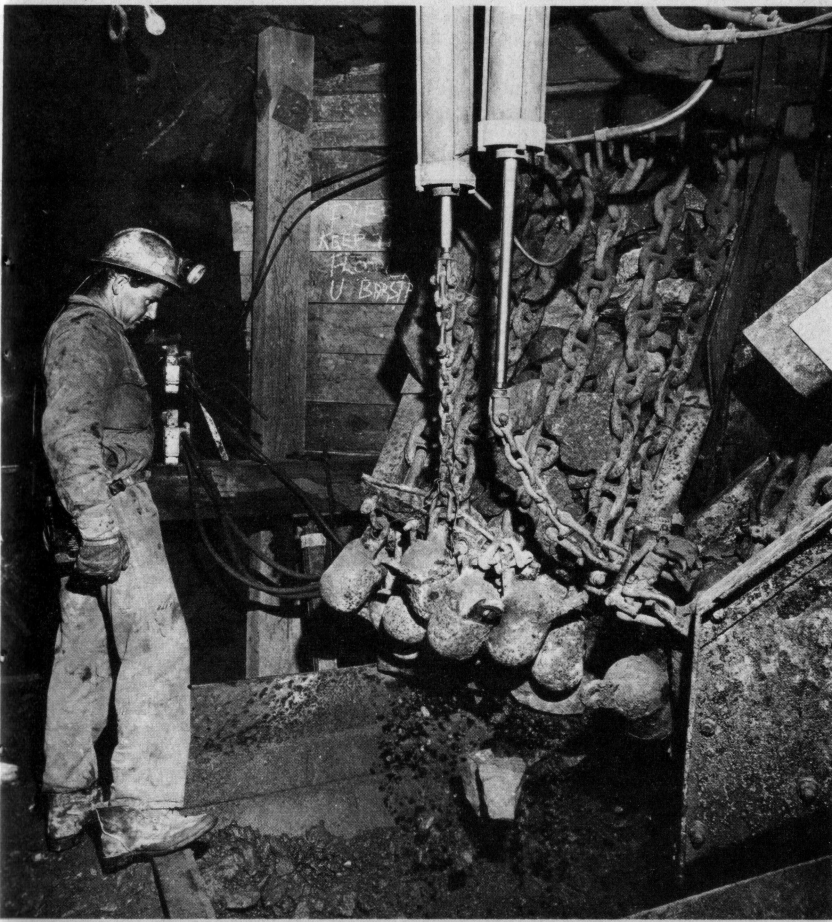
Mine production of the most important minerals in 1968 was: black coal, 40,307,000 tons; lead, 381,746 tons; zinc, 413,761 tons; iron ore, 25,015,000 tons; copper, 105,201 tons; gold, 788,000 fine ozs; rutile, 288,987 tons; zircon, 309,910 tons; ilmenite, 550,117 tons; tin, 6623 tons; bauxite, 4,879,818 tons; manganese, 737,603 tons.

Refinery production included: lead, bullion and refined, 291,870 tons; zinc, 205,482 tons; copper, refined, 83,795 tons; tin, 3692 tons; silver, 9,426,000 fine ozs; aluminium, 95,810 tons; pig iron, 5,483,000 tons; steel ingots, 6,405,000 tons.

Among the most important mineral deposits discovered in recent years are iron ore, bauxite, nickel, manganese, black coal, oil and natural gas and rock phosphate.

Discoveries of huge reserves of iron ore in the Pilbara region of Western Australia, estimated at more than 16,000 million tons, have led to important export agreements. Contracts have been written for the export of more than 408 million tons of ore and pellets to Japan worth about $3300 million in export earnings to Australia. Most of this will come from the Pilbara region.

Bauxite discoveries in Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory have led to the establishment of integrated alu-



Australia's first nickel mine at Kambalda, Western Australia

minium enterprises, involving bauxite mining, the production of alumina and aluminium smelting and fabricating.

The discovery of commercial quantities of nickel in 1966 at Kambalda, Western Australia, has led to the establishment of nickel mining in Australia. A nickel refinery is being established at Kwinana, Western Australia.

Large deposits of black coal have been outlined in central Queensland and export contracts have been written with Japan.

## Petroleum Development

Petroleum exploration activities have intensified following the successful establishment of the country's first commercial oil field at Moonie, in Queensland, 186 miles west of Brisbane, in March, 1964. Approximately 1,106,804ft. of hole was drilled in 1968. This was 28,944ft. more than in 1967.

In 1968, 226 wells reached total depth, of which some 90 were exploration wells. This figure excludes those wells which were suspended, or which were drilling ahead at the end of 1968. Of the 90 exploration wells, five were completed as potential producers, and nine had hydrocarbon shows. The five potential producers comprised Kingfish Nos. 2 and 3 (Victoria) and Flacourt No. 1 (Western Australia) as potential oil producers, and Mondarra No. 1 (Western Australia) and Urama A-1 (Papua and New Guinea) as potential gas producers.

Petroleum exploration and development in Australia and Papua and New Guinea to the end of 1967 had cost governments and private industry a total of $689,688,100. Expenditure in 1967 amounted to $142,344,408, $122,999,409 by industry and $19,344,999 by various government sources, of which $13,805,484 was paid by the Federal Government to industry as a subsidy.

To date, commercial crude oil fields have been established at Moonie and Alton in Queensland, at Barrow Island in Western Australia and Kingfish, Halibut, Marlin and Barracouta on the Gippsland Shelf off-shore Victoria. Production of crude oil from the Queensland fields in 1968 averaged 8471 barrels per day while that from Barrow Island averaged 29,444 barrels per day.

Construction work is well under way on platforms, pipelines, stabilisation plant and port facilities to bring the Barracouta, Marlin,

Kingfish and Halibut oil fields in Bass Strait into production. The first oil is expected to be available in the last quarter of 1969. Production is expected to rise to at least 275,000 barrels per day. This together with the Barrow Island and Moonie production should supply between 60 and 70 per cent of Australia's crude oil requirements by 1971.

In addition, shows of oil have been found at several other spots in Bass Strait and off the Western Australian coast.

Commercial usage of natural gas in Australia amounted to 216 million cubic feet in 1968.

Substantial deposits of natural gas are now known in Queensland, South Australia, the Northern Territory and off the Victorian coast. Smaller deposits have been discovered in various parts of Western Australia and in association with oil at Barrow Island.

The exploitation of natural gas on a large scale has now commenced. Pipelines have been completed and gas is flowing in Queensland from the Roma gas fields to Brisbane, and in Victoria from the Gippsland Shelf fields to Melbourne. In South Australia, a pipeline from the Gidgealpa fields to Adelaide is now under construction and is scheduled for completion in late 1969.

## Manufacturing

Australia has a rapidly expanding manufacturing sector. Manufacturing employs 28 per cent of the work force and contributes nearly 30 per cent of the gross national product. Australia has 63,000 factories (26,900 in 1938-39) employing 1,331,000 people.

Development has been shared by most industries, but those associated with rapid technological changes and rising standards of living and those with opportunities to replace imports, such as engineering, metals and chemicals, have grown at a much faster rate than those supplying non-durable consumer goods such as food, drink, clothing and footwear.

Production figures in some key industries show the spectacular advances since 1948-49.

- Generation of electric power from 9000 million kW hours to 45,000 million kW hours in 1967-68.
- Ingot steel production from 1,178,000 tons to 6,287,000 tons in 1967-68.

- Portland cement from 1,031,000 tons to 3,805,000 tons in 1967-68.
- Brown coal from 7,027,000 tons to 23,020,000 tons in 1967-68.
- Refined aluminium from nil to 96,000 tons in 1967-68.

Today, Australia's factories are exporting a wide range of manufactures that include motor vehicles, motor lawn mowers, earth-moving equipment, roller bearings, high tension switch gear, cathode ray picture tubes, electronic equipment, power cables, plastics, petroleum products, chemicals, petro-chemicals and surgical instruments.

One of the most important indicators of a nation's economic growth is its capacity to make iron and steel, and here Australia's record is impressive. The Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd., with its subsidiaries, produces practically the entire Australian output of steel.

Combined capacity of the company and its subsidiaries for the production of ingot steel is in excess of 6,000,000 tons a year.

Most of the country's steel output is produced at the big industrial centres of Newcastle and Wollongong-Port Kembla, both on the New South Wales seaboard. BHP established a third steelworks at Whyalla, South Australia, in 1965 which produced 682,355 tons in 1967-68. When the present development programme is completed capacity should reach 900,000 tons a year. Work is also continuing to develop a fourth steel-making centre at Kwinana, Western Australia, where iron production started late in 1967 and steel production will begin by 1978.

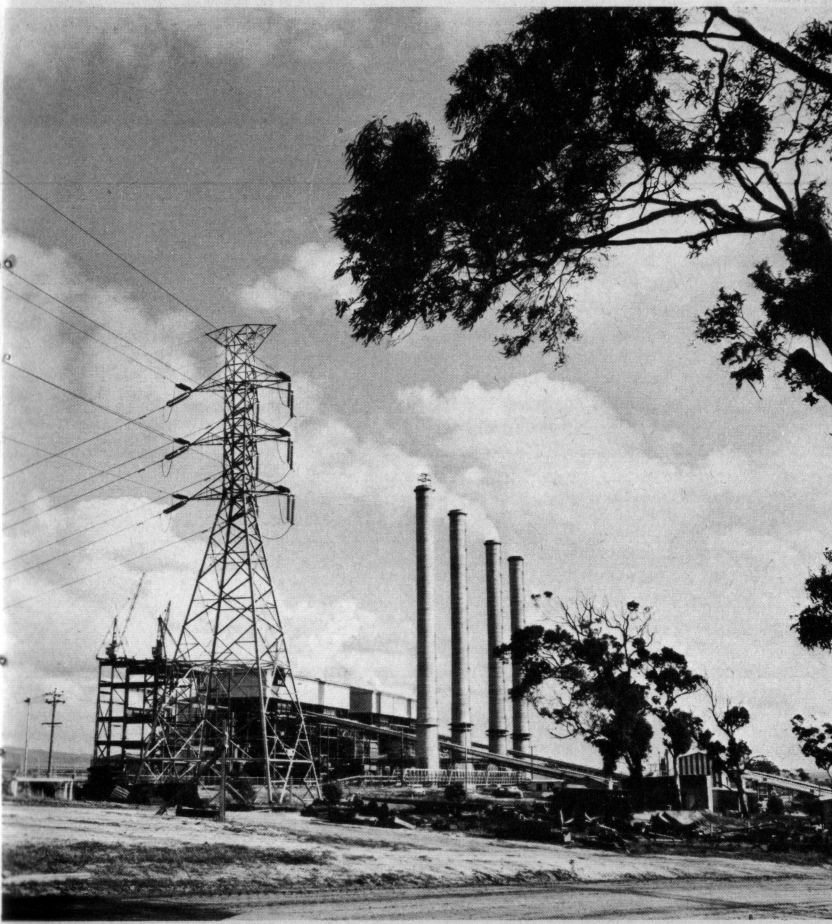
Capital expenditure by the BHP group is estimated to be in excess of $100,000,000 a year, with $147,683,000 having been spent in 1967-68.

Overseas capital has played a significant part in the development of Australia's manufacturing industry. It is estimated that between July, 1947 and June, 1968 private overseas investment in companies in Australia totalled $6610 million, more than half of which has been devoted to manufacturing industry.

## Power Sources

Total installed capacity of electricity undertakings at June 30, 1968, was 11,772 MW.

The main sources of energy to generate electric power are coal, hydro power and oil. Of these, coal and oil are the most important, providing about 80 per cent of all electrical energy. The percentage



New powerhouse at Hazelwood, Victoria

contribution made by hydro power (18.2 per cent), will increase for several years until large schemes now under construction are completed. The largest, the Snowy Mountains Scheme, is planned to have a capacity of almost 3700 MW, of which 2024 MW are already available at June 30, 1969.

A 1400 MW station is being built at Lake Munmorah in New South Wales at a cost of $140,000,000. Capacity of 700 MW had been installed in this station to June 1968. In the Hunter Valley area of New South Wales, at Liddell, a 2000 MW station being built at a cost of $243,000,000, is due for completion in 1973. Both these stations will be coal fired.

In Victoria, a brown coal power station being constructed at Hazelwood, near Morwell, at a cost of $234,000,000 will have a capacity of 1600 MW when completed in 1971. Of all the States, Western Australia has the highest projected capacity growth rate. At June 30, 1968, the capacity in Western Australia was 524 MW. The Muja station is to have a completed capacity of 240 MW early in 1969, and an oil fired station at Kwinana is planned to have a completed capacity of 480 MW in 1972.

## Main Engineering Projects

Australia's greatest engineering undertaking, and one of the world's largest irrigation and power projects is the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme under construction in the Snowy Mountains area, part of the Great Dividing Range, in the south-east corner of New South Wales. The scheme diverts water inland from coastal watersheds, with the objective of using the water resources of the Snowy Mountains area for electric power generation and increasing the flow of the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers for use in inland irrigation.

The scheme, embracing more than 2000 square miles, involves the construction of nine power stations, 17 large dams and many smaller ones, almost 100 miles of tunnels and more than 80 miles of aqueducts. Construction, which began in 1949, has been ahead of schedule. The scheme will provide about 1,900,000 acre feet of additional water for irrigation each year and its total generating capacity will be almost 4,000,000 kW. Completion of the whole scheme is programmed for 1974 and total cost is estimated at $800,000,000.

Other big engineering projects and achievements include:—

Building new railways to iron ore deposits

**Warragamba Dam:** A 449ft. mass-concrete wall in New South Wales, impounding 1,690,000 acre feet of water. Cost was $76,000,000.

**Eildon Dam:** An earth and rock fill dam 260ft. high, impounding 2,750,000 acre feet of water in Victoria. Cost was $54,000,000.

**Lake Eucumbene:** Part of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme, it is Australia's largest reservoir, with a capacity of 3,890,000 acre feet. An earth and rock fill dam, 381ft. high.

**Blowering Dam:** Part of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme, completed in 1968. An earth and rock fill dam on the Tumut River, 370ft. high, crest length 2700ft. and storage capacity 1,320,000 acre feet.

**Talbingo Dam:** An earth and rock fill dam which is part of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme, scheduled for completion in 1971. At 530ft. it will be the highest dam of this type in Australia. Capacity of the dam will be 700,000 acre feet.

## Imports and Exports

The most significant single feature of Australia's trading pattern since 1957 has been the dramatic rise in importance of Japan, as both a customer and a supplier. Japan sells mostly textile goods, machinery, motor vehicles and electrical equipment to Australia, and buys in return mainly wool, coking coal, wheat, sugar, ores and concentrates.

Japan bought 11 million tons (87 per cent of total) of Australian iron ores and concentrates in 1967-68.

Britain was one of Australia's main customers in 1967-68 taking 14 per cent of Australia's total exports and providing 22 per cent of Australia's total imports. To Britain, Australia sells food (mostly wheat, sugar, dairy products, meat and fruit), wool and a range of manufactures and buys from Britain mainly metals, machinery, motor vehicles, paper and textiles.

The United States of America buys mainly beef and veal, wool, sugar, lead, crayfish tails and beach sands from Australia, and supplies mainly metal manufactures, motor vehicles, aircraft, tobacco, oil, cotton and timber. It was the main supplier of imports, 26 per cent, in 1967-68.

Loading containerised cargo, Sydney

To Canada, Australia sells sugar, fruit, meat and wool, and to France, Belgium and Italy, mainly wool and sheepskins. Mainland China bought 35 per cent of Australia's wheat exports in 1967-68.

Australia's principal import from South-East Asian countries is petroleum. To these countries, Australia exports mainly dairy products, meat and grain, and miscellaneous manufactured items, including motor vehicles.

## Overseas Trade

Overseas trade in merchandise, bullion and specie in 1967-68 was: Imports $3,264,000,000, exports $3,045,000,000. Figures for the principal countries:—

| Imports | | Exports | |
|---|---|---|---|
| USA | $841,000,000 | Japan | $642,000,000 |
| United Kingdom | $723,000,000 | United Kingdom | $426,000,000 |
| Japan | $343,000,000 | USA | $403,000,000 |
| Germany, F.R. | $190,000,000 | New Zealand | $156,000,000 |
| Canada | $141,000,000 | China (Mainland) | $126,000,000 |
| France | $88,000,000 | Papua-New Guinea | $92,000,000 |
| Italy | $73,000,000 | Germany, F.R. | $91,000,000 |
| New Zealand | $62,000,000 | France | $89,000,000 |
| Indonesia | $55,000,000 | Italy | $88,000,000 |
| Sweden | $50,000,000 | India | $65,000,000 |
| Saudi Arabia | $49,000,000 | Hong Kong | $60,000,000 |
| Netherlands | $48,000,000 | Singapore | $58,000,000 |
| Switzerland | $48,000,000 | Malaysia | $56,000,000 |
| Kuwait | $42,000,000 | Canada | $54,000,000 |
| Hong Kong | $37,000,000 | Belgium-Luxembourg | $47,000,000 |
| India | $35,000,000 | Philippines | $42,000,000 |

## Shipping

All State capital cities are on the coast and overseas liners can berth in most within a mile of the business section. Many provincial ports can also accommodate overseas ships. In 1967-68 overseas ships discharged 31,867,584 tons of cargo and shipped 41,628,853 tons.

The trend to containerisation is occupying the attention of port authorities and an increasing proportion of cargo is being handled by this method.

At December 31, 1968 the Australian trading fleet consisted of 142 ships (200 gross tons and over) with total gross tonnage of 848,132. Of these, 109 ships with total gross tonnage of 753,252 were engaged in coastal trade and 14 ships with a gross tonnage of 72,277 in overseas trade, mostly to New Zealand and the Pacific Islands.

The Australian National Line (a Federal Government instrumentality) with a fleet of 34 ships totalling 214,248 tons gross at May 31, 1969 is by far the largest Australian shipowner.

## Railways

The route mileage of Australian Government railways for the year ended June 30, 1968 averaged about 25,010, and the railways carried 452,831,545 passengers and 71,042,000 tons of freight. There are also several private railway lines in Australia which are mainly concerned with mineral traffic.

Work is proceeding on projects aimed at linking all mainland capital cities by standard (4ft. 8½in.) gauge railways, eliminating to a large extent break of gauge problems which have existed for more than eighty years.

A standard gauge line between Albury and Melbourne was completed in 1962, to link Melbourne with Sydney and Brisbane. A new standard gauge line from Kalgoorlie to Perth commenced operating in 1968. Work is well advanced between Port Pirie and Broken Hill. This section is expected to be complete by the end of 1969. Through standard gauge operations between Sydney and Perth will commence early in 1970. The remaining link for consideration is between Adelaide and Port Pirie. A feasibility study of this proposal is under way at present.

## Air Services

Australia has a fast domestic aviation network and the country, particularly the outback, relies on speedy, safe air services as a means of communication. At June 30, 1969, there were 681 licensed aerodromes and 3559 civil aircraft with 20,730 pilots.

The total unduplicated route mileage at June 30, 1969 was 69,460.

Domestic airlines carried 5,500,000 passengers and 89,200 short tons of freight and flew 65,026,000 miles.

The two major domestic airlines are Trans-Australia Airlines and Ansett Airlines of Australia. The Federal Government-owned TAA operated over a network of 20,580 miles in the year ended June 30, 1969 and carried 2,071,802 passengers. TAA also operates between Australia and Papua and New Guinea and operates internal services in Papua and New Guinea. Ansett Airlines of Australia is the principal airline of the Ansett Transport Industries group of six airlines. In the year ended June 30, 1969 Ansett Airlines of Australia operated over a route network of 17,038 miles and carried 1,964,954 passengers over a route network of 42,262 miles in Australia and Papua and New Guinea during the year.

There are two other smaller feeder private enterprise airlines in Australia and one in Papua and New Guinea.

Services between Australia and overseas are operated by the Australian Government-owned Qantas Airways Ltd., and 12 overseas-based international airlines.

Qantas operates round-the-world services from Sydney through South-East Asia, the Middle East, Europe, London, the United States, Mexico, Honolulu and Fiji. It also provides services to Hong Kong, Japan, South Africa, the South Pacific and New Zealand. It operates on an 89,572 mile network of services and in the year ended June 30, 1969 flew 29,659,000 miles and carried 492,832 passengers. Qantas has ordered four Boeing 747 Jumbo jets.

Other international airlines operating into Australia are: Air India International, Air New Zealand, Alitalia, British Overseas Airways Corporation, Canadian Pacific Airlines, Pan American World Airways, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, South African Airways, UTA-Air France, Lufthansa, Philippine Air Lines and Malaysia-Singapore Airlines.

## Roads and Highways

There were 563,852 miles of roads and tracks in Australia at June 30, 1968. Of these, roads paved and sealed with concrete or bitumen total 101,044 miles; those paved but unsealed, 142,465 miles; and those formed of natural surface 320,343 miles. The settled areas are well served by sealed highways.

## Number of Telephones

At June 30, 1969, there were more than 3,700,000 telephones connected to the Post Office network in Australia. The service is provided on a rental basis plus a fee for each call. The price for trunk calls varies according to the distance involved. Subscriber trunk dialling is being introduced progressively with the objective of having 66 per cent of trunk calls within Australia dialled by the subscribers themselves by 1975. Already about 50 per cent of trunk calls are subscriber dialled.

## Tourism

Australia is a land of unusual attractions, its almost 3,000,000 square miles encompassing every type of landscape from rolling green downs to desert country, from snowfields to tropical jungles. Motoring, caravanning, camping, surfing, cruising, fishing and ski-ing are typical Australian vacation pastimes, as well as attending big horse race meetings and other sporting events.

Australia is only about 15 hours by air from the west coast of the United States and little more than a day from Europe and Britain. Twelve major airlines and approximately 40 shipping lines call regularly from overseas countries.

Domestic airlines bring all parts of Australia within a few hours' flying time. It is possible to swim on Queensland's Gold Coast in the morning and by late afternoon to ski on the snowfields on the Australian Alps.

Hotel and motel accommodation in the main cities is of a high standard. There is also a network of first-class motels on the main highways.

Most of the popular tourist resorts are within 100 miles of the southern and eastern coastlines. Sydney is a dynamic city in a superb harbour setting with surfing beaches on either side. Taronga Park Zoo on the harbour and to the west of the city, the Blue Mountains and Jenolan limestone caves, interest many visitors.

One of Australia's principal attractions is the 1250-mile Great Barrier Reef off the Queensland coast.

This State is also noted for its Gold Coast, a strip of ocean beach with modern motels catering for tourists.

Canberra, the national capital, draws visitors in all seasons with

its spring blossoms, its summer roses, autumn tints, and in winter, its surrounding snow-capped mountains.

It is a garden city of imposing, modern buildings and wide, tree-lined avenues, encircling Lake Burley Griffin, named for the capital's designer, an American architect.

Melbourne is known for its tree-lined streets and boulevards, parks and gardens, the treasures of the Victorian Arts Centre, and the Melbourne Cup, Australia's most notable horse race.

Across Bass Strait from Victoria is Tasmania, Australia's island State. Tasmania is steeped in Australia's early history, with churches and colonial-style mansions set amid neat, English-type hedgerows and sweeping downlands.

South Australia is noted for its gracious capital, Adelaide; for the Barossa Valley wine country, the spectacular rock formations of the Flinders Ranges, and the big-game fishing round Kangaroo Island.

A popular trip is to Alice Springs, in the centre of the continent. Thousands go every year to see the red-coloured mountains with their deep purple shadows.

On the west coast, Perth is an open-hearted city of beaches, sunshine and friendliness. It is famous for the profusion of wildflowers during August-November. Many of these can be seen in King's Park which covers 1000 acres of bushland within the confines of the city.

Detailed information on travel to and within Australia is available from overseas offices of the Australian Tourist Commission in San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York, London, Tokyo and Auckland; from Australian Trade Commissioner and consular posts in other parts of the world; and from leadng travel agents as well as air and shipping lines operating services to Australia. The Commission promotes travel to Australia by supplying the overseas travel industry with literature, films, editorial material and photographs, posters and other sales aids, but does not undertake bookings. In 1968, 327,000 overseas visitors went to Australia and spent more than $101,000,000.

## Customs Regulations

All goods brought to Australia are subject to Customs. But there are many concessions which enable most or all of passengers' goods to land in Australia free of duty or at little charge.

Passengers' furniture and household goods which have been owned

and used by such passengers for at least one year before their departure for Australia may be admitted free of duty.

The concessions relating to personal effects apply to goods which are the passenger's own exclusive property, are or have been in his possession, are suitable for his own use, and are not intended for commercial purposes, and being goods that are not imported in commercial quantities.

Additional concessions and information are set out in a pamphlet entitled "Australian Customs Information," issued by the Department of Customs and Excise, Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

## Quarantine

Travellers more than 12 months of age to Australia by sea or air are required to be vaccinated against smallpox and to hold a current valid International Certificate of Vaccination. Certificates of inoculation against other diseases may be required if passengers come from infected areas. Ships and aircraft must pass a medical inspection on arrival and suspected cases of contagious or infectious disease are isolated.

Australia is free from many plant and animal diseases prevalent in other countries and strict quarantine rules apply to the import of animals, plants and their products. Travellers should inquire before bringing animals or plants or products derived from them.

## Defence

The primary aims of Australia's defence policy are to ensure the security of the mainland and island territories and to protect Australian national interests.

In pursuance of these aims Australia continues to play an active part commensurate with national interests and resources in regional security alliances in South-East Asia and the Pacific—SEATO, ANZUS and Commonwealth defence arrangements. In recent years Australia has been militarily engaged in several conflicts and has committed an expanded military and civil aid contribution in Vietnam. The objective in all cases has been to assist our allies in meeting the continuing communist pressures backed by strong military forces in the general area of South-East Asia, and in the development of free and independent states in a secure environment.

Australia has a particular continuing and important strategic interest in the peace and stability of Malaysia and Singapore following the British withdrawal and will maintain close co-operation with its partners in the area. Recent decisions illustrate the Government's concern and also its desire to help build up the indigenous defence capacity of Malaysia and Singapore within the framework of a broad concept of regional security and regional co-operation.

In February 1969 the Prime Minister announced that the Government is prepared to maintain forces of all three Services in the area after the British withdrawal. These will include two squadrons of Mirage aircraft, a naval ship and approximately 1200 ground troops together with Headquarters and communications personnel and a contribution to the Jungle Warfare Training School in Malaya. The Australian Government has since made gifts to Malaysia of 10 Sabre aircraft together with spares, ground support equipment and training assistance, also 13 Bofors anti-aircraft guns and associated equipment, spares and ammunition. The Government has also expressed its willingness to assist the Singapore Government with the training of operators and technicians required for the Bloodhound defensive missiles which that Government is proposing to acquire from the U.K. Government.

**Forces Overseas:** The present overseas dispositions of Australian forces are related directly to honouring the international defence obligations undertaken by the Australian Government. These force dispositions, which have been provided at the request of the countries concerned, make a significant contribution to allied strategy for the security of South-East Asia and now represent the largest deployment of Australian forces outside Australia since the 1939-45 war. These comprise:

**South Vietnam:** The Australian forces in South Vietnam now total some 8000 and comprise:

**Navy:** A guided missile destroyer, serving in Vietnamese waters with the United States Seventh Fleet, a clearance diving team and pilots, ground crew and supporting personnel.

**Army:** A task force including three infantry battalions, a tank squadron, a special air service squadron and other combat sup-

Mirage jet fighters at Williamtown, N.S.W.

port units, a logistic support force and a 100-man training team. **Air Force:** A squadron of eight Canberra bombers, a squadron of six Caribou transport aircraft and a squadron of 16 Iroquois helicopters.

**Malaysia:** Australia has participated with the United Kingdom and New Zealand in the Commonwealth Strategic Reserve since it was first established in 1955. At present the Australian component of the Strategic Reserve comprises: Navy, two destroyers or escort ships with an annual visit by an aircraft carrier; Army, an infantry battalion group and supporting units and a light anti-aircraft battery; Air Force, two fighter squadrons and supporting units.

**Thailand:** After consultation with the Governments concerned, the Australian fighter squadron which had been located at Ubon since 1962 was regrouped with the RAAF at Butterworth, Malaysia in 1968. This regrouping has not affected the RAAF's capability to deploy in support of SEATO obligations.

**Defence Support Aid to Malaysia and Singapore:** Approval has been given by the Government for expenditure totalling $45,000,000 to December 31, 1970 to help strengthen the defence capability of Malaysia and Singapore. Actual expenditure to June 30, 1968 totalled $22,686,000. The aid includes the provision of equipment, the training of the armed forces in Australia and the secondment of Australian personnel to the armed forces of Malaysia and Singapore.

On June 3, 1969 the Prime Minister announced that the Government had agreed to provide from within the Defence Aid to Malaysia and Singapore Programme the additional military equipment sought by the Malaysian Government to build up its armed forces. The supplies requested include rifles, communications equipment, life jackets and small boats for patrolling inland waterways.

**Defence Programme:** The development of Australia's armed forces is being continued. The Government has announced that defence programmes of the future will not be limited to set three year periods but will always look five years ahead and be kept under constant review.

The strengths of the permanent forces are planned to be further increased. The target strengths for achievement by June 30, 1970 are: Navy 17,360, Army 45,550 and Air Force 23,660.

The Citizen Military Force is expected to increase to 36,000.

Expenditure on defence in 1969-70 is estimated at $1,104,065,000 as compared with the $1,164,697,000 spent in 1968-69.

**Civil Defence:** $786,000 was spent by the Federal Government on Civil Defence in 1968-69. $790,000 has been provided for expenditure in 1969-70.

**Royal Australian Navy:** The R.A.N. is a modern, compact, flexible and mobile force designed to cope with all maritime operations, with emphasis on anti-submarine warfare.

The frontline combat fleet includes the aircraft carrier HMAS MELBOURNE, three guided missile destroyers, three Daring-class destroyers and four Type 12 destroyer escorts. The Navy also has a troop transport, a destroyer tender, a fleet replenishment tanker and a number of survey oceanographic training and support ships. Twenty new patrol boats have been added to the Fleet while the first two of four new Oberon-class submarines being built in the United Kingdom have been delivered.

Two coastal mine-sweepers and a minehunter are operational and another three are in reserve.

New vessels on order for the R.A.N. include two Type 12 destroyer escorts, which are due for completion in 1969-70.

The Fleet Air Arm consists of six squadrons operating a variety of fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters, including 14 new Tracker anti-submarine and 10 Skyhawk fighter-bomber aircraft and 23 modernised Wessex 31B anti-submarine helicopters.

MELBOURNE has had extensive refit including alterations and updating of equipment necessary for operation of the new Tracker and Skyhawk aircraft.

The R.A.N. has maintained a destroyer in the Vietnam area as an integral unit of the United States Seventh Fleet since March 1967. HMAS HOBART, HMAS PERTH and HMAS BRISBANE have seen service with the Seventh Fleet, having been employed in shore bombardment, escort duties and interdiction of coastal traffic.

An R.A.N. clearance diving team is also serving in Vietnam. Eight R.A.N. helicopter pilots, four observers, four aircrewmen and 32 supporting ground staff are integrated with a United States Army helicopter unit stationed in the area of the Australian Task Force, and eight R.A.N. helicopter pilots are attached to the Royal Australian Air Force helicopter unit in Vietnam.

Ships of the R.A.N. are also serving with the Commonwealth Strategic Reserve in South-East Asian waters.

The manpower strength of the permanent naval forces is about 17,000.

**Army:** The strength of the Regular Army increased to 44,051 at the end of June 1969. This has been achieved by the National Service Scheme and normal recruiting.

Under the Selective National Service Scheme, young men in their 20th year are liable to call-up for two years full-time service with the Regular Army, followed by three years in the Reserve. The number of National Servicemen inducted annually is about 8600.

The Army's field force organisation has been expanded, with emphasis on a substantial increase in the combat element and high priority logistic units.

The Pacific Islands Regiment now has two battalions and supporting units with a total strength of 2474, and is capable of further expansion.

In addition, the strength of the Citizen Military Forces is 34,256, a volunteeer Regular Army Emergency Reserve of approximately 980 former Regular Army men has been formed and the strength of the Army School Cadets is 42,638.

**Royal Australian Air Force:** The operational units of the RAAF are equipped with Canberra bombers, Mirage and Sabre fighters, Hercules, Caribou, Viscount, HS748, Mystere, BAC 1-11 and Dakota transports, Iroquois helicopters, and Neptune and Orion maritime reconnaissance aircraft.

Macchi jet trainers will replace the current Vampire jet and Winjeel piston engine trainer aircraft from 1969. Currently Canberra bombers are to be replaced by F111C fighter bombers.

At June 1968 the strength of the permanent Air Force was 21,564.

**Defence Supply:** The Federal Department of Supply is part of Australia's defence organisation, supporting the Armed Services in defence research and development, production, procurement, transport and storage.

The Department administers 13 main Government factories capable of producing aircraft, guided weapons, small arms, explosives, ammunition, ordnance, marine engines and clothing.

Research, development and production achievements include the Ikara anti-submarine guided weapon system and the Jindivik pilotless jet target aircraft. The basic concept of Ikara is a rocket-propelled missile carrying a torpedo which can be dropped near a submerged submarine and homes on to its target. Ikara is being produced for the Royal Australian Navy at Government and commercial factories.

Of the 434 Jindiviks ordered so far, 357 have been delivered, including exports to Britain (194), the United States (42) and Sweden (10). Exports are valued at about $20,000,000.

## Australia's International Relations

Australia's international relations have developed as a natural outcome of the country's growth from colonial status in the 19th century to independent nationhood. A close association with Britain and co-operation with Commonwealth countries have long been important principles of Australian foreign policy. Australia also maintains particularly close relations with the United States.

Australia's geographical location to the south of Asia has become in recent years an increasingly important factor in Australia's foreign policy. Here Australia is active as a member of the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation, as a regional member of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, as a member of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee, as a member of the Asian Development Bank, and the Asian and Pacific Council.

Australia has taken an active role in the United Nations from the time of the drafting of its charter. Its influence in the affairs of the United Nations has been exerted primarily through participation in the General Assembly, membership of the Security Council (1946-47 and 1956-57), the Economic and Social Council (1948-50, 1953-55 and 1962-64) and continuous membership of the Trusteeship Council since its inception in 1947.

Australia has been directly involved in United Nations activities in Greece (1947), Palestine (1947), Indonesia (1948-49), Kashmir (since 1947), the Arab States and Israel (since 1948), Korea (since 1950), Hungary (1956-57) and Cyprus (since 1964). Australia has contributed its share of the costs, both assessed and voluntary, of all the operations of the United Nations.

In the economic, social and cultural sphere, Australia has contributed to the work of the United Nations through membership of all its specialised agencies and of the Economic and Social Council.

Australia contributes towards various forms of international aid through the United Nations and other international organisations. This is in addition to funds provided for the Colombo Plan, $18,637,000 (estimated) in 1967-68, and a cash grant of $77,600,000 for the development of Papua and New Guinea in 1967-68.

## Colombo Plan

Foreign Ministers of the Commonwealth of Nations met in Colombo in January 1950 to examine economic problems facing the new nations of South and South-East Asia. This led to the establishment of the Colombo Plan, which is a co-operative effort by countries, both within and outside the area, to promote the economic and social development and well-being of the area.

A consultative committee was set up for the first time in Sydney, Australia, in May 1950. There it was agreed that Asian members should draw up development plans covering a six-year period beginning in July 1951. It was also decided to set up a technical co-operation scheme to foster the growth of technical knowledge and skills in the countries of the area.

Present member countries of the plan are Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Bhutan, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, the Maldives, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Britain, United States of America and Vietnam.

Each year the consultative committee meets in the capital of one of the member countries to examine development programmes, to analyse progress and to weigh the problems of the future.

The two wings of the plan are the economic development programme and the technical co-operation scheme. The first covers

activities requiring the outlay of large sums of capital, such as large-scale irrigation and hydro-electric projects. The second extends assistance in technical fields: the provision of experts to work and advise on special problems; the supply of technical equipment for research, instruction and demonstration work; and provision of training to build up the knowledge of technology and skills needed to run a developed economy.

Australia played a prominent part in initiating the Colombo Plan and has continued to give it strong support. Up to June 30, 1969, Australia had spent $178,749,000, had provided training for 8,711 Asian students, and had sent experts and advisers on more than 1,600 assignments to the area.

At its meeting in November 1964 the consultative committee decided that the plan should be extended for a further period of five years from 1966 to 1971.

## Overseas Representation

Australia maintains diplomatic and consular posts in 53 countries and at the United Nations. In addition, there are 44 Government Trade Commissioner posts as well as immigration, information, finance, defence, scientific and customs offices at various points.

## AUSTRALIAN OVERSEAS OFFICES

AFGHANISTAN:
**Australian Embassy, c/o Australian High Commission, Rawalpindi.**

ARGENTINA:
**Australian Embassy, Buenos Aires.**

AUSTRIA:
**Australian Embassy, Vienna.**

BAHRAIN:
**Australian Trade Commission, Bahrain.**

BELGIUM:
**Australian Embassy, Brussels.**
**Australian Mission to European Atomic Energy Community, Brussels.**
**Australian Mission to European Economic Community, Brussels.**
**Australian Mission to the European Coal & Steel Community, Brussels.**

BRAZIL:
**Australian Embassy, Rio de Janeiro.**

BRITAIN:
**Australian High Commission, London.**
**Australian News and Information Bureau, London.**
**Australian Scientific Liaison Office, London.**

BURMA:
**Australian Embassy, Rangoon.**

CAMBODIA:
**Australian Embassy, Phnom Penh.**

CANADA:
**Australian High Commission, Ottawa.**

**Australian Trade Commission, Montreal.**
**Australian Trade Commission, Vancouver.**

CEYLON:
**Australian High Commission, Colombo.**

CHILE:
**Australian Embassy, Santiago.**

CHINA:
**Australian Embassy, Taipei.**

DENMARK:
**Australian Consulate, Copenhagen.**

ETHIOPIA:
**Australian Embassy, c/o Australian High Commission, Nairobi.**

FIJI:
**Australian Commission, Suva.**

FINLAND:
**Australian Embassy, c/o Australian Embassy, Stockholm.**

FRANCE:
**Australian Embassy, Paris.**

GERMANY:
**Australian Embassy, Bad Godesberg.**
**Australian Consulate, Hamburg.**
**Australian Migration Office, Cologne.**
**Australian Military Mission, Berlin.**

GHANA:
**Australian High Commission, Accra.**

GREECE:
**Australian Embassy, Athens.**

HONG KONG:
**Australian Trade Commission, Hong Kong.**

INDIA:
**Australian High Commission, New Delhi.**
**Australian Deputy High Commissioner's Office, Bombay.**
**Australian Trade Commission, Calcutta.**

INDONESIA:
**Australian Embassy, Djakarta.**

IRELAND:
**Australian Embassy, Dublin.**

ISRAEL:
**Australian Embassy, Tel Aviv.**

ITALY:
**Australian Embassy, Rome.**
**Australian Migration Office, Rome.**
**Australian Consulate-General, Milan.**

JAPAN:
**Australian Embassy, Tokyo.**
**Australian Trade Commission, Osaka.**

KENYA:
**Australian High Commission, Nairobi.**

KOREA:
**Australian Embassy, Seoul.**

LAOS:
**Australian Embassy, Vientiane.**

LEBANON:
**Australian Embassy, Beirut.**

MALAYSIA:
**Australian High Commission, Kuala Lumpur.**

MALTA:
**Australian High Commission, Valletta.**

MEXICO:
**Australian Embassy, Mexico City.**

NAURU:
**Australian Representative, Nauru.**

NEPAL:
**Australian Embassy, c/o Australian High Commission in India, New Delhi.**

NETHERLANDS:
**Australian Embassy, The Hague.**

NEW CALEDONIA:
**Australian Consulate, Noumea.**

NEW ZEALAND:
**Australian High Commission, Wellington.**
**Australian Trade Commission, Auckland.**
**Australian Trade Commission, Christchurch.**

NIGERIA:
**Australian High Commission, Lagos.**

PAKISTAN:
**Australian High Commission, Rawalpindi.**
**Australian Deputy High Commissioner's Office, Dacca.**

PERU:
**Australian Embassy, Lima.**

PHILIPPINES:
**Australian Embassy, Manila.**

PORTUGAL:
**Australian Embassy, c/o Australian Embassy, Paris.**

PORTUGUESE TIMOR:
**Australian Consulate, Dili.**

SINGAPORE:
**Australian High Commission, Singapore.**

SOUTH AFRICA:
**Australian Embassy, Pretoria and Capetown.**
**Australian Trade Commission, Johannesburg.**

SPAIN:
**Australian Embassy, Madrid.**

SWEDEN:
**Australian Embassy, Stockholm.**

SWITZERLAND:
**Australian Embassy, c/o Australian Embassy, Vienna.**
**Australian Consulate-General, Geneva.**

TANZANIA:
**Australian High Commission, Dar-Es-Salaam.**

THAILAND:
**Australian Embassy, Bangkok.**

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO:
**Australian Trade Commission, Port of Spain.**

TURKEY:
**Australian Embassy, Ankara.**

UGANDA:
**Australian High Commission, c/o Australian High Commission, Nairobi.**

UNION OF THE SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS:
**Australian Embassy, Moscow.**

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC:
**Australian Embassy, Cairo.**

UNITED NATIONS:
**Australian Mission, New York.**
**Permanent Mission to the European Office, Geneva.**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:
**Australian Embassy, Washington.**
**Australian Consulate-General, New York.**
**Australian News and Information Bureau, New York.**
**Australian Consulate-General, San Francisco.**
**Australian Trade Commission, Los Angeles.**

URUGUAY:
**Australian Embassy, c/o Australian Embassy, Buenos Aires.**

VIETNAM:
**Australian Embassy, Saigon.**

YUGOSLAVIA:
**Australian Embassy, Belgrade.**

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AUSTRALIA